THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE night attack by the Calcutta Naval Volunteers on the Fulta defence works, guarding the Hooghly at an important point, seems to have proved that the passage of a hostile fleet up the river would be next to impossible. The *Pioneer* writes:—"The 9-inch guns are so trained that their fire in broad daylight would be most destructive to hostile vessels, which would probably seek to run the gauntlet under cover of darkness. But with the electric light the defenders can easily detect the approach of the smallest boat, and at once proceed to sweep the river with fire from their heavy artillery and machine guns. On the night of the 16th instant the Naval Volunteers realised how difficult a task an enemy would have in forcing a passage. Granted that they escaped the shot and shell, they had to steer their vessel exactly over the spots where submarine mines would be laid, and eventually they ran aground. Considering that among these Volunteers are pilots who have an intimate knowledge of the river, it is evident that a strange flotilla could scarcely escape going aground if they succeeded in avoiding the mines. The navigation of the Hooghly is, in short, so difficult that if the buoys and landmarks were removed, the most experienced pilot would find it almost impossible to thread his way through the dangerous channels. There need, therefore, be no apprehension that Calcutta will ever fall by a *coup de main*, let the enemy approaching from the sea be the most enterprising imaginable." The residents of Calcutta will not, we are sure, have a sight of a 'hostile fleet' for many many years yet.

WHO will be our future Commander-in-Chief is not yet known. His Excellency the Viceroy has communicated to the authorities in England, in the usual manner, his own and the universal wish that Sir Frederick Robert's tenure of office should be prolonged for a year beyond its present limit. The case now is that no final announcement is likely to be made until after the annual Army Estimates have come up for consideration in England about the middle of next month, when three other important military posts—the Adjutant-Generalship in England, the Irish Command and the Governorship of Gibraltar, all of which fall vacant towards the close of the year, are likely also to be considered and provided for.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* Umballa correspondent writes:—"Private Nierny and another, who are accused of killing two village boys in the Naraingurh Tahsil, were accompanied by two others, named Foy and White. The story of the soldiers is that they went out shooting, and on reaching the village Bharak demanded water of a certain villager to quench their thirst with. On his refusing to comply with their request the accused forcibly removed a pot of water, leaving the rifles on the ground. A scuffle ensued, and the accused were tied to a tree. The deceased, named Beeroo and Chajjoo, aged 10 and 14 respectively, who were present on the spot, began playing with the rifles which discharged and killed them. The soldiers remained tied to the tree till the Tahsildar of Naraingurh came to the rescue. The villagers assert that the accused deliberately fired at the deceased and killed them. The case is being tried by Mr. Watson." Let us hope that justice will be done to the poor villagers, and the culprits punished. Cases of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, are becoming very common in the country.

A NEW Jersey inventor thinks he has discovered a method which will put an end to war. Electricity is to be the agent employed, and as it is to be used in lightning form, the inventor claims that it would practically exterminate an army at a mile distant. So far the experiments have been confined to small things, such as the killing of flies in a room, but with powerful dynamos he says a flash could be directed against an army, without causing injury to the operator, which would scatter death and consternation among many thousands of men. A few flashes and the battle would be over. The inventor is, however, troubled with doubts whether his secret would really be a benefit to mankind. Let the inventor hide, by all means, his light under a bushel.

TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT from Midnapore writes that Mr. Bell, the Chief Engineer, has submitted a project to the Supreme Government in which he strongly recommends that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should pass through Midnapore. The line will take its bent from Purulia, and pass through Shargram Pergunnah, and touch Midnapore at Mohunpore, a village situated to the south of the Kashya river. The recommendation merits careful consideration.

How literature is paying in England, from a business point of view, may be seen from a comparison of the receipts of distinguished writers a hundred years ago, and those of the present day. Compare between Lord Tennyson and Oliver Goldsmith. The former may be a greater poet than the latter; but certainly he is not a geater writer than the author of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' And, Tennyson, to whom literature has brought wealth, honours, a peerage, and the homage of all intellectual England, and who at the age of eighty publishes a Volume which is received everywhere with applause and even enthusiasm, is a curious contrast to poor Oliver Goldsmith, whom, landladies would not trust, whose publisher threatened him with jail, who was hunted by bailiffs, who died young, and who had few friends save among those who were poorer and more destitute than himself. Every one knows how Dr. Johnson, got a publisher to take "The Vicar of Wakefield" for £60 to save its author from arrest at the hands of a tempestuous landlady; but there is a quaint little story of Goldsmith in connection with another book of his, which is not so well known. It tells how he was writing his "Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe," in a wretched dirty room, in which there was but one chair, and when he from civility offered it to his visitor himself was obliged to sit on the window. While he and the friend who had called on him were conversing, some one gently tapped at the door and being desired to come in, a poor ragged little girl of very decent appearance entered, and dropping a courtesy, said "My mamma sends her compliments, begs the favour of you to lend her a capful of coals." In such a room, and with such surroundings, did Oliver Goldsmith pen that "Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe," the title of which suggests an elegant mansion and every luxury; and save for some transient gleams of prosperity, his whole life was passed in much the same state.

A MODERN writer has given the following as a resume of the average novel, and we have no doubt of its substantial accuracy: 'Moonlight night—shady grove—two lovers—eternal fidelity—young lady rich—young man poor—great obstacle—young man proud—very handsome—very smart—sure to make a fortune—young lady's father very angry—won't consent—mother intercedes—no go—rich rival—very ugly—very hard-hearted—lover in a very bad fix—won't part—die first—moonlight again—garret window opens—rope ladder—flight—pursuit—too late—marriage—old man in a rage—won't forgive them—disowns them—old man gets sick—send for his daughter—all forgiven—all made up—young man getting rich—old man dies—young couple get all the money—live in the old mansion—quite comfortable—much happiness. Finis."

THE Government, we are glad to hear, purpose to enhance the duties upon imported spirits.

REFERRING to Lord Cross' India Councils' Bill' Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao writes to the *Madras Mail*:—'As a Congress-wallah myself, I am very glad to learn by telegram the important concessions about to be made to the Congress, namely, the extension of the Councils, the right to put questions, and the discussion of Budgets. These are large and important concessions, and I hope the Congress will welcome them with due becoming gratitude. I do not much care about the non-concession of popular election, because careful observation and experience convince me that popular election at present would have ensured the failure of extended Councils, whereas nomination would probably be their success.'

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

PROFESSOR Dr NUSSVAUM, a celebrated authority upon hygienic matters, has expressed himself as to the innocuousness of the cholera bacillus as follows:—Since Koch discovered two cholera comma bacillus it has come to be known that no human being living at the place where the epidemic rages escapes this poisonous fungus, for it is in the air we inhale, in the water we drink, upon the food which we eat; it is in the soil, and when this is moist and unclean, multiplies with extraodinary rapidity. In spite of this fact, in a city of say two hundred thousand persons visited by cholera, perhaps but one per cent, that is two thousand, will be attacked. The other one hundred eighty thousand persons remain unimpaired in health, although they have all inhaled, swallowed, and drunk the cholera bacillus. It is now known with certainty that the cholera bacillus is dangerous only to those persons whose stomach is not in a healthy state and jeopardises life only when it passes into the intestines. A healthy stomach will digest the bacillus, and therefore it does not reach the intestines in a living state.'

THE negotiations with China regarding the Sikkim Tibet question have at last approached their final stage, and arrangements are now being made for the reception of the Amban at Calcutta. That official will travel by special train from Darjeeling, Messrs. Paul and Hart accompanying him, and may be expected to arrive early next month.

MR. BUCKLAND, the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, takes over the duties of the Burdwan Commissionership for a short time, until a successor is appointed to Mr. Alexander the present incumbent who proceeds to England.

THE Simla water supply is about to be vastly improved by the addition of more reservoirs, the construction of which the Government has taken entirely upon itself, so that the required five lakhs of rupees will not fall on the municipality. The work of constructing the additional reservoirs will, it is understood, be commenced in April, and will last for some three years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman*:—"Another instance of gross negligence on the part of the University authorities has lately occurred in connection with the Entrance examination which has just commenced. At the examination on last Monday a good deal of inconvenience was experienced by several candidates of the Krishnaghur centre owing to the want of printed question papers. The number of candidates to be examined in this centre amounted this year to 110, and accordingly it was expected that the same or an adequate number of papers would be supplied by the authorities as a matter of course. But on opening the packet a few minutes before the examination it was found that seven papers had fallen short, as instead of 110 only 103 papers had been sent in. The principal, Mr. Hill, was thus placed in a very difficult position. But the difficulty was afterwards overcome. With the aid of the superintending officers several questions were written down and others were lithographed. But as the whole thing had to be done in extreme haste some errors crept in in those questions and the result was that the unfortunate candidates who were supplied with those papers had to work under difficulties. It is said that two candidates who did not get printed papers could not answer some questions simply through omissions in the manuscript papers. I hope the Syndicate will enquire into the matter without loss of time." This requires explanation.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a long and ostensibly well-informed letter on England and Portugal in Africa, which pretends to disclose the secret diplomatic significance of the dispute. The Portuguese difficulty is apparently having an effect on the general political situation of Europe, and there is, it is alleged, a secret understanding between Germany and France to oppose England in Africa by espousing the cause of Portugal. England's claim to Portuguese territory in Africa is explained to be entirely due to fear of German aggression. England's real enemy in Africa is represented to be Germany, with whom France is ready to join out of revenge for exclusion from Egypt.

THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

CHEAP LITERATURE Scheme has not been confined on this side of India only. A public meeting was held the other day in the Madras Senate House to consider a proposal for the formation of a Society for the diffusion throughout Southern India of cheap and useful literature, both in English and the Vernacular. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, C. S. I., presided; and among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Grose, the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Best, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mutthusawmy Aiyer, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, and others. The chairman having introduced the Rev. S. Johnston, to the meeting, the latter explained at great length the objects which had brought him to Madras. Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar then moved the first resolution :—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that a Society be formed for the diffusion throughout Southern India of cheap and wholesome literature, both in English and the Vernacular." The Rev. Dr. Miller seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Dr. Duncan moved the second resolution as follows :—"That a provisional Committee with power to add to their number be formed to consider the constitution, scope, and aims of the proposed Society and its relations to similar Societies, established or about to be established in other parts of India. This proposition was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Humayun Jah Bahadur, and was carried unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. Justice Shephard, the proceedings terminated.

MR PERCIVAL SPENCER will have to look to his laurels, for we learn that one Haji Hussein, a Mogul by birth, has arrived in Bombay. He claims to be an expert balloonist, having exhibited his powers in that direction in various countries of Europe and, even given variety, taking a live horse for his companion. This man appears to be about 35 years of age, and is said to exhibit considerable knowledge of his subject.

THE *Pioneer* remarks : "The circumstances under which the Lushai Chief Lienpunga escaped after having come into Mr. Daly's camp deserve to be recorded as showing the difficulties of dealing with savages. Lienpunga did not surrender himself at all, but accompanied an interpreter into the camp on the distinct understanding that he was to be allowed to leave if he chose after giving an account of his share in the Chengri Valley raid. He was consequently not put under arrest, as Mr. Daly considered the interpreter's promise could not be violated by a British officer. The Chief apparently got alarmed, and thought it best to return to his people. We do not see how Mr. Daly could have behaved otherwise, as it is most important, politically, to make the Lushais understand that a pledge once given will be held sacred. It is to be hoped that Lienpunga will surrender when he sees that his villages are at the mercy of the two Columns, operating from Cachar and Lungleh respectively. He cannot offer any serious resistance, and his behaviour in coming in at all shows that he is not inclined to be hostile." We are afraid the Lushai difficulty will not be so easily settled as was expected.

IT is stated that in consequence of numerous legal proceedings taken or threatened by Government against the proprietors of vernacular newspapers for publishing obscene matter, the native editors of the North Western Provinces held a meeting a few days ago at Moradabad and decided to petition the local Government to define the meaning of the term "obscene" as used in Section 292 I. P. C. At present they allege that the definition is in their eyes extremely ambiguous. A petition of vernacular editors for this purpose is said to be in circulation in the Province.

THE experiment of homing pigeons in India has proved a failure. The pigeons have been sold, their houses demolished and the materials sold by auction. The experiments were tried in Upper Burma, with the Punjab Frontier Force, in Assam, at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and in the Quetta and Presidency Districts. Homing pigeons in India as a military accomplishment is, therefore, at an end, just at a time too when the French have proved successfully that swallows can be trained for the same purposes and are swifter than pigeons in their flight.

SADIK HOSSEIN, consort of the Begam of Bhopal, died at Bhopal on Thursday last. It is some three or four years ago that he was discovered in treasonable practices by Sir Lepel Griffin, and deprived of his official position and his title of Nawab by the Government of India. Since then he has lived a retired life at Bhopal, though constantly bent on getting restoration to the position he had forfeited. It is likely that Bhopal will cease to be a hot-bed of intrigue for some time at least.

FRIDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

IT is frequently averred that fat is deadening to the brain and consequently a foe to intellectual activity. But is this so? Some of the greatest men the world has ever known were plump even to obesity. Napoleon was decidedly embonpoint. Dr. Johnson was fleshy even to flabbiness. So was his biographical shadow, Boswell. Balzac, the great French novelist, was so stout that it was a day's exercise to walk around him; and he was encircled with bandages as if he were a hogshead. Rossini, the composer, was a regular Jumbo, since for six years he never saw his knees. Jules Janin, the prince of critics, broke every sofa he ever sat down upon. Lablache, the Italian singer, was charged three fares when he travelled. Dumas pere was stout, and Saint Beuve was cursed with the stomach of a Falstaff, as Renan is now. Eugene Sue had such aversion to his growing corpulency that he drank vinegar to keep it down, and yet he wrote the "Wandering Jew."

THE Madras Government has framed the following rule for its Municipality :—'No Municipal Councillor shall vote on any question coming before the Council for consideration, which involves any remission of Municipal taxation to himself of any money, land or other property, whether by way of compensation or otherwise.'

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, writes :—"We were lately informed by a correspondent that offers of assistance in troops had been made by Indore, but that these had been suppressed by Mr. Henvey. If this is the case, it is much to be regretted, because disparaging and unpleasant conclusions have been drawn in many places from the fact that Maharajah Holkar is apparently conspicuous in not contributing to the defence of the Empire. Although we have made enquiries, we are unable to say that such an offer has actually been suppressed by Mr. Henvy; but we have learned enough to feel sure that Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is inimical to the scheme for utilising the troops of Tributary States in India for the defence of the Empire, and is doing a good deal to prevent its proper development." Our contemporary continues :—'In any case, it should be clearly made known that when the Government has taken a scheme in hand, such as this of the Native States' war-service troops, it is not for an official under Government to use any means to impede and discredit it.' (It is a pity that Government should in so late an hour be taught a lesson by one of its servants and that servant Mr. Henvey the seer of Central India!)

THE Thakor Shaib of Gondal (Kattywar) leaves with his Rani and two children for England early next month. His Highness is an enlightened Prince of Kattywar, and has greatly benefited his subjects by his first visit to England.

MR JANION, a well-known English Barrister, has raised a very interesting question regarding the treatment of prisoners under trial. Mr. Janion asks—are persons who are merely accused of crimes or misdemeanours really innocent in the eye of the law?—or is the belief that they are only one of the many fictions of the British Constitution? These questions have occurred to the mind of Mr. Janion as the result of his observation of the way in which prisoners are treated before conviction. With very rare exceptions, prisoners on trial are condemned to stand during the whole investigation, however protracted it may be. So long as they are presumed to be innocent, they owe no more deference to judge or jury than any other person in Court. Why, then, should they be compelled to submit to a sort of torture which is not inflicted on any one else in Court? The form of the dock, moreover, is often highly objectionable. The spiked railings make the unfortunate accused look very like a wild beast in a cage, and this, Mr. Janion thinks, tends to prejudice him in the eyes of a jury. Continental criminal procedure is often said in England to bear hardly upon prisoners; but on the Continent prisoners on trial, except when under interrogation, are at all events allowed to be seated at a desk with conveniences for making notes of evidence. Mr. Janion's notion is that every prisoner should be allowed to sit with as little degradation in his surroundings as practicable, and should, moreover, be provided with writing materials. More than that, he is of opinion that justice requires that he should enjoy these advantages as a matter, not of favour, but of right.

THE Lahore paper hears from Jammu of an outrage committed on Raja Ram Singh, the Kashmir Commander-in-Chief. When going to his office the other day the Prince was attacked by a man who came straight to him with a petition in his hands, and struck him a blow on the face in spite of a guard of soldiers who accompanied the Raja. The culprit was arrested and found to be an idiot.

SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH.

SEVEN members of a gang of notorious dacoits, who are believed to have committed several robberies in villages in the 24-Pergunnahs, were arrested a few days ago in the jurisdiction of Domjoor thannah. On the 28th January, late at night, the house of a native resident of Tollygunge was broken into; the members of the family were bound with cords, and the thieves carried off gold and silver ornaments to the value of about Rs. 1,500. No clue was obtained till the 6th ultimo, when the head constable of the Domjoor thannah received certain information, and went to the house of a notorious burglar, named Sheik Iez, and arrested two men on one of whom were found some of the articles stolen from the house in Tollygunge. A few minutes after the arrest had been effected, another man, who had run away when the policeman appeared, returned with a large armed party, and rescued the prisoners, and maltreated their captor. Later, on the same day, a strong body of policemen surrounded the house of the dacoits, succeeded in arresting seven of them, including Shaik Iez, who gave information that led to a large portion of the stolen property being recovered.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, before Mr. Justice Wilson, sitting in Chambers, Mr. Simmons, constituted Attorney of Messrs. MacMillan and Co., of London, applied for the admission of a plaint to restrain Babu Suresh Chandra Deb from publishing and selling part X of "Short Select Poems" which, it was alleged, was an infringement of Messrs. Macmillan & Co's copyright in Professor Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Lyrics," Mr. Simmons stated that he had compared both books, and found that Babu Suresh Chunder Deb's compilation contained all the poems, and no others than those, contained in the fourth part of the "Golden Treasury". Enquiries had also been made at the Office of the Calcutta University and it was found that, immediately after the fourth part of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" had been prescribed as part of the curriculum of the B A course, for 1890, Babu Suresh Chunder Deb had issued his book. The application was granted. Later in the day Mr. Garth appeared, and asked for an *ad-interim* injunction calling on Babu Suresh Chundra Deb to show cause why his issue of the book should not be pronounced an infringement of copy right, and that the sale of the book should be stopped till the hearing of the regular suit. The defendant took up the ground that he was not guilty of infringement of copyright, because the copyright to the poems contained in both the books had long since lapsed. This Mr. Garth admitted, was likely to be the fact, but he submitted it was not an infringement of the copyright in the poems, but of the selections made by Professor Palgrave. His Lordship granted the rule in the terms asked for.

THE *Behar Herald* writes :—"The public mind will be somewhat relieved to hear that 'at present no scheme has been matured' for the imposition of an additional cess in Bengal, and that 'no measure will be laid before the Legislative Council until ample opportunity has been afforded to the public to consider it from every point of view.' To the representation of the Behar Landholders' Association on the subject Mr. Cotton, the Financial Secretary of the Government of Bengal, gives the following reply :—'In reply, I am directed to state, with reference to the second of these Resolutions that before any Bill is drafted for the imposition of an additional cess in Bengal, the opinion of public bodies in the country will be invited on the proposals made, and that no measure will be laid before the Legislative Council, until ample opportunity has been afforded to the public to consider it from every point of view. At present no scheme has been matured." This reply does not say much; nor is it expected that it should. The public, however, is pretty well informed as to what is in store for us.

MR. GIRISH CHUNDER DUTT, of Rambagan, has sent to the Secretary of the District Charitable Society a four per cent. Government Security for Rs. 1,000, to be added to the Leper Asylum Fund, Mr. Dutt's Fund now stands at Rs. 6,000 invested in Government Securities, and the interest is devoted entirely to the Leper Asylum.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON has announced that the Government had accepted the Emperor William's invitations to the Labour Conference, which meets at Berlin on the 15th of March.

INFLUENZA is spreading to an alarming extent in Norfolk and Devon, and many of the schools are closed.

THE Duc de Orleans has been removed to prison at Clairvaux. The Government have postponed pardoning him, as they fear it would excite the anger of the Radical party.

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The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, March 3, 1890.

LORD CROSS'S BILL.

As we pointed out in our last, Lord Cross's India Councils Bill is a half-hearted measure, and is not expected to meet the public demand. It will make the introduction of an independent comprehensive Bill impossible, and the result will be that all proposals of reform will have to be brought forth in the shape of numerous and hard-fought amendments. This is hardly fair, for thereby the kindly entertainment by Parliament of popular views and wishes becomes materially hampered. As previously announced Lord Cross's Bill would give the Council a right to discuss the Budget even when no enactment was required. It also empowers the Viceroy to increase the number of additional members. The provisions of the Bill would apply to the Provincial Councils as well as the Viceregal Council. This, it will be noticed, precludes all popular representation on the Councils, which is the leading feature of the Congress demands. The Bill fixes the minimum number of additional members for the Supreme Council at 10 and the maximum at 16. For the Madras and Bombay Councils, the minimum proposed is 8 and the maximum 20. The Viceroy is empowered to increase the Bengal Council to 20, and the North-West Provinces Council to 15. Resolutions or divisions on financial statements or on official answers to interpellations are prohibited. Knowing that Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin are in favour of recognising the election principle in one form or another, the Secretary of State persistently refused to lay on the table of the House the reports of the various Viceroys of India regarding the proposed reforms of the Councils, on the ground that they were confidential. Yielding to pressure, he has had to consent to their production. Among these reports are those of Lord Dufferin, favouring the extension of the Provincial Councils with an infusion of the elective element, utilising for the purpose municipalities, local boards, and existing bodies, while preserving a Government majority. Lord Lansdowne's report, however, is understood to point to the fact that at present no available electorate exists in the country. It recommends that additional Members of Council should be nominated by Government, which shall select them with due regard to their representative character. These are matters of detail as well as of principle that have to be thoroughly thrashed out before Lord Cross's measure can be considered at all. There should certainly be no undue haste in carrying the measure through. The people of India ought to have the fullest possible opportunity of considering the provisions of the Bill, and making such suggestions for its improvement as in their judgment may meet public requirements.

It is said that both Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon approve of the general scope of the Bill. This is not a matter of surprise. The necessity for reforming the Legislative Councils is widely felt, and their Lordships must have only expressed their approbation of the general principle of the Bill. We do not for a moment believe that they approved of the extension of the Councils by the nomination system, and that they had nothing to say about the claims of the elective system. What the people want is the recognition of the elective principle, and if that be denied to them, the so-called extension will not be of any use whatever. There are men who think that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill is too radical, and that it is not suited to the circumstances of the country. We do not for a moment hesitate to say that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill requires considerable modification. But that the Bill attempts to meet a popular demand does not admit of a moment's doubt. Lord Cross's Bill is neither the one thing nor the other. It will not satisfy the people, nor will it meet with the approval of the beaurocracy. It will encroach on the privileges of those who wish to keep the legislative powers in their own hands, while the people will be led to believe that their wants and feelings have been entirely ignored. The elective system has its evils no doubt, but with proper safeguards they can be minimised. The nomination system has not given satisfaction. It has brought forth evils which the framers of the system never dreamt of. We do not understand what good the extension of such a system is expected to produce. There are at present *seven* non-official members in the Supreme Council. Instead of seven suppose there are *ten*, or even *sixteen*. What difference will the change make? What guarantee will the people have that their wants will be supplied, their feelings consulted? Will these *sixteen* men be considered representatives of the people? We have very little hope that they will represent popular interests. The people want a share in the Government of the country, and if that be not offered to them, they had better be told at once that they should never expect such a boon. Could it be said that they are not qualified for the task? The testimony of all impartial judges is that their fitness for the work cannot be questioned. Why then should they be kept out? The time has come for Her Majesty's Government to redeem the pledges which were given to India. Let the Government keep its word of honor, and falsify the statements of those who said that these pledges were politically of no value whatever.

The Blue Book, which we are informed will shortly be issued, will, we hope, contain the Despatches of all the Ex-Viceroys, as well as of the Provincial Governors. If what report says be true, there is almost a consensus of opinion that the extension of the Councils on a popular basis, properly safe-guarded, is urgently needed in the country. We all know what Lord Northbrook broadly hinted, what Lord Ripon openly declared, and what Lord Dufferin cautiously promised. Lord Dufferin might have spoken in disparaging terms of the 'microscopic minority,' and pointed out the difficulty of legislating for the tesselated nationalities of India on an uniform principle. But it is no secret that His Lordship strongly felt the necessity of admitting the popular element in the Legislative Councils. He thought that it would be unsafe, in the present circumstances of the country, to reform the Supreme Council entirely on a popular basis. But he strongly urged that the Provincial Councils could partially be constituted on this basis. We see now that Lord Dufferin's recommendations have been set at naught. The grounds for ignoring them have not been stated, but there can be no doubt that Anglo-Indian influence in the Secretary of State's Council has undone to a considerable extent what Lord Dufferin brought about after a great deal of fighting. His Lordship mixed familiarly with the leading men of all classes of the community, and sought frequent opportunities of ascertaining their views on this vexed question. We are surprised that what he recommended has not been unhesitatingly followed. But the way in which the India Office works is simply mysterious, and the counsels which are adopted are not always calculated to promote the welfare of the people of this country. A Bill emanating from the India Office cannot, under its present constitution, be free from radical defects. It cannot be expected to have any sympathy with popular feelings, and we may, therefore, despair of its satisfying our aspirations.

The telegrams which have been received say that Lord Lansdowne does not recommend any recognition of the elective principle on the ground that at present there is no 'available electorate' in the country. We do not know what truth there is in this statement. We cannot make ourselves believe that Lord Lansdowne would hazard such an opinion. His Lordship must have submitted his report shortly after his arrival in the country. His knowledge of the people must have been very imperfect. He was entirely ignorant of the conditions of our political and social life, of our hopes and aspirations, of our wants and feelings. That he should write a report, at a time when his ideas of the political wants of the country were not properly formed, is extremely improbable. Lord Dufferin after maturely considering the question in all its bearings said that the Provincial Councils could partly be reformed on the representative basis, and the people could thus be given a share in the government of the country; while Lord Lansdowne, having no knowledge of the country and no practical acquaintance with its administrative affairs, ignores the extensive experience and matured judgment of his illustrious predecessor, declares that there is no 'available electorate' in the country, and that, therefore, popular representation in the Councils should not be allowed. Lord Lansdowne is known to be a man who does not pronounce a judgment, before he is thoroughly convinced of the soundness of his conclusions based upon strong grounds; and we cannot, therefore, be induced to believe that he has made a recommendation with which he is credited. We should not, however, feel ourselves justified to criticize his opinion, which he is said to have expressed, until we have before us his Despatch to the Secretary of State. When the Blue Book reaches this country, and the opinions of all the Viceroys and the Provincial Governors are before us, we shall then be in a position to judge of the value of those opinions.

MR. LEE-WARNER ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Lee-Warner, the well-known and redoubtable Bombay Civilian, who is now at home on furlough, recently delivered a lecture on the National Indian Congress before the Aylsham Literary Society. The lecturer, we see, commenced by giving his audience a general view of the two Indias—namely, India under Home Rule in the Feudatory States and India under direct British rule. Mr. Lee-Warner apparently thinks with Sir Lepel Griffin that the Native States of India are fearfully misgoverned. That this should be the opinion of an average Briton is not at all surprising. His wonderful self-love and notorious insular pride lead him to believe that the laws and institutions which he has the privilege to enjoy are the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man, and he cannot imagine that human beings could be happy under any other system of Government. But an Indian thinks differently. A thoughtful writer has made the following observations on this point:—"The loose slippers of an Oriental suit him better than the light boot of the English, his flowing robe and easy turban become him more than the heavy close-fitting coat of the English. 'Your rule is like your iron, it is very hard' said a Native friend the other day." These sensible observations are commended to men like Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. Lee-Warner and others, who have somehow or other persuaded themselves to believe that the British Government in India is the most perfect system of administration that the world has yet seen and those Indians, who have not the good fortune to live under that Government are really objects of pity. But the people of the Feudatory States do not think so. Excepting in one or two misgoverned States they are generally contented with their lot and entertain feelings of warm love and attachment for their Prince. They have no wish whatever to exchange their condition with that of their brethren who enjoy the inestimable blessings of English rule. As the Nawab Mehdi Ali has pertinently observed in his reply to Sir Lepel Griffin's paper on the Native States of India, the subjects of the Nizam who, Sir Lepel thinks, are so badly governed, have never thought of emigrating to the neighbouring districts of British India.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Lee-Warner attempted to show that the European agency employed in India is as small as it could possibly be, having regard to the circumstances of the country. He pointed out that the work devolving upon the administration, whether civilian or military, was greatly increasing as the country progressed and as criticism from outside increased, and yet the average of civil charges was one officer to every 1048 square miles and to every 254,000 of the population. Mr. Lee-Warner further stated that since 1874 the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service recruited in England had decreased by 22 per cent., and English officials had been largely replaced by Natives. There can be no doubt that something has been done in this direction during the last ten years; but much still remains to be accomplished. The principle which should guide the policy of the Indian Govern-

ment in dealing with the important question of the employment of Natives in the public service is, that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which might be performed by cheap indigenous labour. He would be a bold man who would venture to observe that the Government of India acts on this sound principle. On the contrary, it reserves for the children of the soil only such inferior posts as it would not worth the European's while to accept. Experience has conclusively shown that the judicial administration of the country can to a very great extent, if not entirely, be carried on by indigenous agency. And yet we have only one Native District and Sessions Judge in Bengal, the most advanced province in the Empire. Mr. Lee-Warner, we are told, gave an interesting account of the civil officers' tours. These tours were no doubt prescribed with the best of intentions; but as now conducted, they not only fail to do any good but inflict a large amount of suffering and hardship upon the lower classes of the people. The annual cold weather tours are now looked upon as pleasant shooting excursions, and while the officer is out in camp supplies are collected for which no, or, at any rate no adequate, payment is made. The people would indeed feel deeply grateful to Government if the Civil officers' tours were abolished.

In speaking of the National Congress movement, Mr. Lee-Warner observed that English statesmen must always be pre-possessed in favour of those free institutions, and of the elective and representative system which had made England great. This observation, however, we regret to say, does not apply to the average Anglo-Indian. It has been well said that when Englishman comes out to this country he throws his English instincts and his Bible overboard at Port Said. And after he has breathed the tainted atmosphere of Anglo-India for some time he becomes an ardent supporter of a despotic system of Government. Mr. Lee-Warner said:—"The Civil Service of India already staggering under the immense load of its responsibility might also be trusted to welcome any help that the people of India could give in the management of their own affairs. Recruited as that Service was from every rank of British society, and representing every shade of political thought, it was not likely to delay the progress of the liberal measure which had already effected so much reform in Indian administration." It is certainly news to us to learn that the Civil Service of India is anxious to welcome any help that the children of the soil could give in the management of their affairs. Those who are acquainted with the real state of things existing in the country know very well that the motto of the Indian Civil Servant has always been "everything for the people and nothing by them." And he is so jealous of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with one iota of them. He is strongly, nay most bitterly, opposed to every measure which has for its object the political advancement of the people. For the liberal policy which has done so much for the country, we are not indebted to the Indian Civil Service. We owe it to enlightened British statesmen and to the British Parliament. As every body knows there are two opposite schools of Indian policy. The one school preaches the doctrine of India for the Indians, the principle of the other is India for the English. Those Indian statesmen who went for the former found themselves strongly opposed by their colleagues and advisers. With the vast mass of Englishmen in this country India for the Indians is a heretical and dangerous creed not to be examined out here, but only to be the subject of metaphysical speculation with philanthropists at home. An Indian proverb says that if you ask a *kizi* he will tell you that Hindus have no religious festivals. In the same way if you ask an Indian bureaucrat, he will tell you that the children of the soil have no rights and their business is simply to accept loyally and gratefully whatever their masters may think fit to do for them.

THE SONE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

II.

WE cannot too deeply regret that a sensible man like Sir Steuart Bayley should have considered that the Sone Canals Committee's demand for experiments carefully conducted by independent agency was satisfied by the employment of a hot-headed and inexperienced youth like Mr. Luson on this important work. For this task the best officer available in Bengal should have been chosen. But apparently the Lieutenant-Governor acted under the influence of the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department, who was naturally most anxious to show that canal irrigation increases the productive powers of the soil to which it is applied. We venture to say that Sir Steuart Bayley will not hesitate to accept the late Colonel Corbett as a greater authority in these matters than a stripling like Mr. Luson The late lamented Colonel, in his admirable work entitled—"The climate and resources of Upper India" has conclusively shown that the produce from the canal-irrigated lands has been decreasing annually and in some places crops have actually ceased to grow. This was virtually admitted by Sir (then Mr.) Edward Buck in his Note on Colonel Corbett's work. Many a ryot told Sir Edward in the course of his tours through the North-Western Provinces when he was at the head of the Aricultural Department of those Provinces, that since the introduction of canal irrigation the produce of their lands had been considerably reduced. The evidence collected by Mr. Collin's Committee has also clearly proved that the producing power of the land had deteriorated owing to the use of canal water. If Government was sincerely desirous to make systematic experiments scientifically conducted by independent agency, it should have employed a specialist like Dr. Voelcker for this purpose. But instead of entrusting this important task to a man in whom the public had confidence the Lieutenant-Governor selected an officer who estimates the average yield of canal-irrigated crops at 19 maunds which is actually two maunds in excess of the result of canal officers' experiments to date. We readily admit that canal water has been appreciated by the cultivators on the Jugdispore estate, but this result is due to exceptional circumstances. It should be remembered that for the jungle portion of this Jugdispore estate there were no *ahars*, but Messrs. Barrows, Thomson and Mylne, the Zemindars, had constructed about 500 masonry wells. There was then hardly any paddy cultivation as wet weather crops could not be raised by well irrigation. The construction of a canal through the estate made rice cultivation possible and the ryots naturally availed themselves of the change which was to their advantage. The Committee invite particular attention to Mr. Mylne's evidence regarding Mouzah Belgaon and remark:—"The village of Belgaon is one to which the canal authorities have always pointed as a specimen illustration of the benefits conferred on the country by the canals. The outturn of rice is ample, the supply of water sufficient, and there is no friction with the collection department. Here, if any where, it may be supposed that the ryots are contented with the present arrangement. But we now learn that in their own opinion and in the opinion of the Zemindars of the village it is a matter for consideration whether the advantages of canal irrigation are not purchased at too high a price. To avoid the water-rates it is proposed to recur to the system of irrigation which prevailed before the canals were constructed." As a matter of fact, the ryots of Belgaon asked their zemindars to thoroughly repair the village *ahar* so as to relieve them of the necessity of paying Rs. 6,000 yearly in water-rates. And it must be borne in mind that this request was made even though the cultivators of Belgaon had no complaint against either the assessing or the collecting Department.

It is, we repeat, a matter for deep regret that in the teeth of the strong evidence recorded by Mr. Cotton's Committee Sir Steuart Bayley should have come to the conclusion that canal irrigation is not unpopular with the ryots and that it does not reduce the producing power of the land. His Honor observes:—"So far from canal irrigation being unpopular, the area irrigated in the *Kharij* season of 1888-89 was only circumscribed by the quantity of water available, during the current year, 1889-90, the demand has been practically of the same character. Despise the lapse of five-year leases for 65,000 acres, the area so leased has increased. The area for which leases have been cancelled, though no single application has been refused, is altogether insignificant. In the face of these facts it is difficult to see how canal irrigation can still be considered to be unpopular." We need hardly remind Sir Steuart Bayley that the *Kharij* seasons of 1888-89 and 1889-90 were seasons of drought and it was only natural that in such seasons there should be a great demand for canal water. It must not also be forgotten that the report of Mr. Cotton's Committee has brought to prominent relief the fact that the construction of the Sone canals has rendered impossible within the area commanded by them the old system of irrigation by *ahurs* and *ahurs* and *pynes*. Such being the case, the helpless cultivators cannot do without canal irrigation and they must have recourse to it, whether they like it or not. That it is not popular with them even when they have no complaint against the canal department is conclusively established by the case of the ryots of Belgaon, of which we have spoken above. As regards the irrigation of *rabi* crops, even the Chief Engineer of Bengal has been constrained to admit that it has not been successful. "These crops," writes Colonel Harrison, in his note on the report of Mr. Cotton's Committee, "form approximately 10 per cent of the area under five-year lease, and to this extent *rabi* crops are probably regularly irrigated; but the annual leases which vary in amount from 15,000 to 70,000 acres have always been disappointing.* * * *Rabi* [irrigation has never recovered from the disapointment which the cultivators suffered in 1877-78. They gave it a trial, and the result, partly owing to their own inexperience and partly owing to natural causes, was disastrous.* * * The water rate for *rabi* is unquestionably high, and has doubtless an injurious effect both in respect to Government and the people in preventing water which is available being turned to account." The Chief Engineer is, however, at some pains to show, on the authority of the experiments made to date, that canal irrigation is quite as beneficial to the *rabi* crops as well irrigation. The results of the experiments, we are told, prove that wheat produces as much grain if irrigated by canal water as by the wells usually available, but that in the case of barley canal water does not seem to be so beneficial. Colonel Harrison observes:—"So far as the experiments go, there is, however, nothing to show that as regards one staple crop canal water might not be more largely utilised, and it probably will be if the rate is made more favourable." The gallant Colonel does not tell us by whom the experiments of which he speaks were conducted; but we presume they were conducted by canal officers. And if this is really the case, as we believe it to be, we must hesitate to accept the data on which the Chief Engineer has founded his conclusion that canal irrigation is as much beneficial to the *rabi* crops as well irrigation.

The Sone Canals Committee have, in their report, dealt with some other complaints preferred by the people against canal irrigation. One of these is obstruction to drainage. We are glad to find that on this point there is no difference of opinion. The Chief Engineer assures us that this matter has throughout received the most careful attention from all the Engineers who have been engaged in the project. Notwithstanding this assurance, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Mr. Cotton's Committee have brought to light some cases of obstruction to drainage. The Chief Engineer admits that all drainage works rendered necessary by the canals should be carried out at once. We hope the principle which Colonel Harrison has so emphatically laid down will be always carefully observed in practice. Sad experience has taught that in matters relating to the welfare of the people which involve expenditure of public money the practice does not always coincide with the theory. The Committee also refer to the obstruction to district communications occasioned by the canals, and quote the

observations of a District Magistrate of Shahabad who says that potential roads are affected by the canals and distributaries occupying the watersheds whenever practicable. To this the Chief Engineer replies:—"It is unlikely that any considerable addition will be made to the length of the roads in the district; in fact some roads made in the famine of 1874 have been practically abandoned. The fact that the canals have, as far as practicable, been kept on the ridges, which might possibly in future years have been utilised as roads, is hardly a sufficient reason for the District Board claiming what is *de facto* heavy pecuniary compensation. It is essentially a case of first come first served." This is virtually an admission on the part of the head of the Irrigation Department that obstruction to district communications has been occasioned by the canals. But the greatest evil arising from the system of canal irrigation is increased fever prevalence. The Civil Surgeon of Arrah submitted a special report on this subject ten years ago, in which he distinctly stated "that the canal irrigation of this district has without doubt intensified pre-existing disease-producing influences." The Civil Surgeon added:—"I fear it cannot be denied that obstructions to drainage have been caused by canals. * * * * The cultivation of crops, such as sugar-cane, requiring very frequent flushing, has enormously increased since the canals were made. I saw a village a few days ago close to the canal, about 20 miles from Debree, on the side almost hidden by jungle and under-growth, and surrounded so as to be almost lost to view by dense crops of sugarcane. Any one with any knowledge of hygiene must know that it is impossible to retain health with surroundings. I think it must be recognised that land surrounding towns and villages must not be irrigated from canals. I need hardly point out how injurious to health damp dwellings are." In conclusion, the Civil Surgeon states in plain terms that canal irrigation has "brought about such conditions as, without doubt, promote the spread of diseases, such as malarial fevers, &c." Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic than this expression of opinion and we must not forget that the state of things has become much worse than it was in 1880 when the report from which we have just quoted was submitted. The Chief Engineer practically admits that canal irrigation, by causing a large extension of the area under rice—a crop which requires that for many months the land shall be covered from 4 to 6 inches of water—has injuriously affected the health of the district.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN BENGAL.

WE have before us a copy of a Report on the relations of the Bengal Government, in 1888-89, with Tributary States and concerning frontier affairs. It shows that these relations are not on a very satisfactory footing. Affairs in Sikkim were very much complicated during the year. The Maharajah's apparent dread of a rupture with Thibet and his utter inability to explain satisfactorily his prolonged absence in Choombi contrary to the terms of the existing treaty gave rise to serious suspicions. In May the Thibetan troops made an attack on the British post at Gnatong, but were repulsed with serious loss beyond the Jelep pass, and in October the British at length acted on the offensive, seized the Tukola, and afterwards the Jelep pass, routed the Thibetans, and pursued them into the Choombi valley. Thereafter, the Report says, the Maharajah appointed a council for the transaction of State business at Guntok, and the Chinese Ampa, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling eventually met in Sikkim and discussed the situation, after which steps were taken to restore order and secure the isolation of Sikkim territory. "A Political Officer has accordingly been deputed temporarily to Guntok to assist in the administration. Certain measures have already been under consideration, and are, in fact, in course of adoption, with a view to opening out the resources of the country, developing its natural wealth, and increasing the hitherto slender revenue of the State." The present revenue of Sikkim, the report tells us, amounts to Rs. 8,444 only, *so that, after providing for* the Rajah's personal expenditure and dependent pensioners, and for the preservation of the forests and maintenance of the roads, but a small sum is left for the improvement of the State. The appointment of a political officer is said to be a temporary measure, but judging from the nature of the reforms which our Government is about to introduce into the State, we have very little hope of seeing those days of rude independence in Sikkim again.

The attitude of the Bhootanese was not peaceful. In fact, it gave rise at one time to some anxiety. A Bhootanese refugee of some influence had with his following joined the Thibetans. The ruling chiefs were, however, anxious for peace. Some Bhootanese officials visited the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling at Kalimpong last March, and expressed on behalf of their Government the most cordial feelings towards the Government of India. A revision of the boundary between Bhootan and Julpiguri was effected in the course of the year, and the question of the transfer of some disputed territories amicably settled.

In Hill Tipperah the affairs of the State were far from satisfactory. The season was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view, and it was, moreover, marked by the occurence of Looshai inroads, and disquietude occasioned thereby. The people belong to the agricultural, rather than to the trading, classes, and the general rise in the price of imported food-grains was the more widely felt on that account. We are, however, glad to notice one satisfactory item, namely, the promulgation of an order by the Maharajah prohibiting the practice of *suttee*, which, it appears, had formerly been permitted. Against this, it is recorded that the finances of the State were going from bad to worse, the Maharajah was in debt over head and ears, and believed to be incurring fresh liabilities every year instead of clearing off old ones; and the dismissal of his Minister and entrusting the administration to a Council did very little to effect an improvement. The report says:

In the course of the year the Maharaja dispensed with the services of his Minister, Babu Mohini Mohun Burdhan, and virtually abolished the post, so there is now no responsible officer either in the State or in the zemindaries in British territory. To conduct the administration he has appointed a Council, consisting of four members, three of whom are his officers and one a relative. The work is divided departmentally among them, while the Maharaja retains in his own hands its general control, supervision, and direction. The Jubaraj and the Bara Thakur have been given some share in the administration, and are authorized to see that the Maharaja's orders are duly executed. The Jubaraj, as presiding officer of the Chief Court of Justice, is said to have done much to improve the condition of the subordinate courts and of the jails. The Maharaja has, in accordance with advice given to him, prohibited by a duly promulgated order the practice of *suttee* which formerly was permitted.

The revenue, including the financial administration of the Maharaja, has long been the subject of unfavourable comment on the part of Government and its officers, and without a full financial statement, (which has been repeatedly asked for in vain), containing an account both of receipts and expenditure, the real condition of affairs cannot be properly known. Indications of the mismanagement of the Maharaja's zemindaris in British territory have also been brought to his notice in friendly manner, but no steps appear to have been taken to correct abuses or to effect any very material improvement. Certain measures for the amelioration of the administration of the State and of the management of the attached zemindaris have recently been under discussion, but will be more conveniently dealt with in a subsequent year's review. The main facts remain unchanged from year to year that the Maharaja is deeply involved in debt and adopts no adequate means of extricating himself, while it is surmised, in the absence of exact statements, that he is yearly becoming more and more indebted. According to the Assistant Political Agent, he is gradually coming to a proper sense of the embarrassed condition of his State and the expensive character of his household, and a saving has been effected in the year by reducing the rate of interest on a portion of his debts. From Hill Tipperah itself he realizes the total demand to almost the last pice, but in the zemindaris he is defrauded by the amlas in collusion with the amla in every possible way: the payment of duty is withheld, rent-free holdings are created, lands are concealed, and rents are paid at generally very low rates. In order that these zemindaris may be saved from ruin, an efficient manager is required. It has been estimated that under proper administration his estates would enable the Maharaja to pay off his liabilities in a few years; but this requirement of efficient administration is yet far from being realized, and meanwhile the total actual receipts during the year, viz. Rs. 2,97,510, exhibit a falling of Rs. 39,842 as compared with those of the previous year. The Assistant Political Agent, Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur, is highly spoken of as having done very well in a difficult position.

This is a gloomy picture. It shows that the affairs of the Raj are in hopeless confusion. Unless a friendly hand is extended to the Maharaja at once, nothing can save him. If this state of things continues, the time is not distant, we should think, when the Hill Tippera will lose its semi-independence, and become an integral portion of the British Raj.

The Tributary States of Orissa are nineteen in number, and comprise in the aggregate an area of 16,066 square miles, or approximately half that of Ireland, with a population of 1,630,004 souls. Four States, *viz.*, Mourbhunj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Nursingpur, were under direct Government management throughout the year, and two—Angul and the Khondmals—are Government estates. The season was distinguished by a serious failure of the crops consequent on the deficient rainfall, and to this have been attributed arrears of revenue, decrease in civil suits, falling off in the income derived from the sale of judicial stamps, extraordinarily limited demand for labour, closing of schools and country-spirit shops, unsatisfactory results of vaccination operations, rise in the price of salt and prevalence of cholera. After the close of the year the symptoms of distress became even more pronounced and necessitated the interference of Government.

As regards the State of Chota Nagpur the information given in the Report is not at all satisfactory. The public health was on the whole good, but no marked change was perceptible in the material condition of the people. There was an advance in education in two of the States, but in the others the statistics furnished indicate a retrogression. The Rajah of Bonai, who was severely reported upon last year, has shown no signs of improvement. The whole of the tribute levied, amounting to Rs. 5,219-8, inclusive of arrears, was realised during the year.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts an unsuccessful attack was made in the month of May, 1888, on the village of Thamai Mrong Rajah, but there were no further attempts at outrage until December, when a horrible massacre was perpetrated close to the post at Demagri. 'The defensive operations assumed the character of a punitive expedition, which, however, owing to the lateness of the season, confined itself to dealing with those by whom Lieutenant Stewart had been murdered in the beginning of 1888, and establishing an advanced post at Lungleh to serve as the base for future operations during the next cold weather.' Referring to the Chengri Valley raid, the Report states that 24 villages were destroyed and 101 persons killed, while a large number of women and children, estimated at from 90 to 150, were carried off. The frontier force did excellent work during the year. Trade naturally declined in consequence of the unsettled state of the country.

A full report on the administration of the Cooch Behar State has been submitted by the Maharajah, and recently forwarded, with the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Government of India. Sir Steuart Bayley, on the occasion of a visit to Cooch Behar in February, 1889, examined the records of the Council and 'was gratified at the business-like manner in which the proceedings appeared to be discussed and recorded.' To quote the Report:—"The treasury and the jail were also inspected, and the former, in which the rules in force in the Lower Provinces are observed, was found to be efficiently managed, while in the latter, which is maintained on a smaller and less extensive scale than most of the district jails in Bengal, the prisoners seemed to be well fed and properly attended to. The country generally presented a prosperous appearance, and the native officials

were apparently well educated and intelligent gentlemen. The system of government was, as far as the Lieutenant-Governor could judge, very well designed to suit the administration of a native State in the special circumstances of Cooch Behar." This is satisfactory. But we should wish that the Maharaja should spend a greater portion of his time in personally superintending the affairs of his Raj. The Maharaja is fortunate in having the services of Dewan Kalikadas Dutt, who takes a deep personal interest in the welfare of the people. A great measure of the prosperity of Kuch Behar is, we are glad to be informed, due to him.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in state on Monday last. His Excellency returned the visit on the following day.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY started on his Chota Nagpur tour yesterday. His Honor will be attended by Sir John Edgar, during part of the tour, and by Mr. Nolan, during another part. Captain Currie will accompany the party throughout the tour.

THE Maharaja of Travancore left this for Benares on Friday last.

A PORTION of the retinue of the Chinese Amba is already amongst us. The movements of the Amba are slow, but he cannot be long now in coming to Calcutta.

THE garden party at the Government House on Tuesday last was not quite so successful as these ceremonies are accustomed to be. One of the reasons for the paucity in attendance was probably that the day was ill-chosen being the "mail day." The Maharaja of Travancore was present, and was made much of by the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne. Sir Steuart Bayley, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Maharaja of Bettiah, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, Maharajah Sir Narendrakrishna, Raja Durga Churn Law, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Prince Jahan Kader, Prince Ferockshaw, Nawab Abdul Lutif Bahadur and many other noblemen and gentlemen attended. We have called the party 'a ceremony' advisedly, for people do not quite know what they go to it for, and are left pretty much to their own resources and to amuse themselves as best as they can. A little more life and interest could surely be introduced into these stale proceedings.

IT is announced that Mr. Harry Lee has been selected to succeed Sir Henry Harrison as Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta. Well, it is no longer our business to criticise the appointment, but accept the ruling of fate. Mr. Lee, we hope, will do nothing to verify our apprehensions. By the way, we hear that Mr. Lee is closely related to Sir Henry L. Harrison. If so, the Municipality will continue to receive, though in a somewhat indirect way, the benefit of Sir Henry's valuable experience in Municipal matters. We do not know whether this consideration has in any way influenced Mr. Lee's appointment.

MR. A. P. HANDLEY, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Marsden as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta during his absence on leave. This has been done in the face of the unanimous public opinion that the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein should get the appointment. We do not by any means insinuate that Mr. Handley is not an able man; we know as a matter of fact that he is a thorough gentleman, and we have every reason to hope that he will do his duties well. Our grievance is that the Hon'ble Syed's admitted claim should have been deliberately overlooked. We know that pressure was brought to bear upon the Bengal Government, but we never thought Sir Steuart Bayley would yield to it.

MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN has obtained furlough from the 20th of March to the 16th of September and Mr. Justice Beverley from the 11th of April to the 16th of September. It is not yet announced as to who would officiate for them. But Messrs. Gordon and Rampini are named. It is rumoured that one of the officiating appointments had been offerred to Mr. S. G. Sale, one of the ablest and best junior Members of the Bar, but that he has declined the honor. Mr. Sale would have been an acquisition on the bench beyond all doubt, but he commands a large and steadily rising practice, which he, for very natural reasons, does not care to forego.

WE have to report progress of Babu Jadulal Mallik's case against the Municipality. The attached carriages have been sold far below their cost prices. The plot is thickening.

PEOPLE are asking each other how could the balance of justice be so turned that a European, who murdered a Durwan in the discharge of his duty, was let off with a light punishment, while a low-caste native was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for killing the ravisher of his wife. Those who have seen a picture of the goddess of justice know that she is blind, and that a little nothing may serve to move the scale she holds in her hands.

THE columns of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are being flooded with letters from correspondents impeaching the unanimous verdict of the special jury that tried O'Hara, the perpetrator of the Dum Dum murder. Fault is also being found with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris's charge to the jury, and the High Court has been moved for a revision under section 26 of its Charter for which the Advocate General's certificate has been obtained. The Chief Justice to whom the matter was mentioned on Friday last has fixed to-morrow at 11 A.M. for hearing the application. We have no desire to say anything that may prejudice the prisoner in any way, and it is always ungracious to urge anything by which a fellow-man may be hurried to his doom. But it ought to be borne in mind that the jury consisted of eight Europeans and an enlightened Parsee, and the accused had the benefit of the services of one of the ablest leaders of the Bar, namely Mr. Pugh. Justice Norris's charge was as fair and impartial as could be conceived, and under the circumstances singularly advantageous to the accused. We shall not anticipate the result of the application that will be made to-morrow. Supposing it goes against the accused, and His Excellency the Viceroy or His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is induced to exercise the royal prerogative in this case, we for ourselves would not object to it for we have always held and said capital sentence is as brutal as unnecessary. But the cases of Tinkari Pal and Sudhabodh Bhattacharji and a host of others, that have been convicted and capitally sentenced upon far weaker evidence and in the face of unanimous appeal of the community for mercy, will rise in judgment so to speak and present unfortunately a very strange and strong contrast. If capital sentence has ever to be passed, it is, we submit, in cases like that of O'Hara, where the accused, a soldier by profession, with the fullest knowledge of the deadly powers of the weapons he was handling in a sheer spirit of wantonness drags an unoffending and unresisting cultivator from his slumbers, shoves him into water, loads his rifle, kneels down and takes a deliberate aim from his position of vantage, laughs at the remonstrance of his comrades and gives expression to the dreadful sentiment that "there are plenty of black bastards," and sends his victim to his reckoning without the slightest consideration of the consequences. The High Court may well be left to maintain the dignity of justice and its superiority over racial consideration. We make bold to think that this is a case where a very severe example has to be set, and such as does not call for the interference of the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor. Lawlessness in those wearing the Queen's uniforms is the most dangerous and reprehensible that can be imagined, for they are charged with the protection of the lives, limbs and properties of Her Majesty's subjects.

WE are glad to learn that the widow of the man, who was murdered in cold blood at Dumdum, will receive an allowance of Rs. 5 from the Bengal Government.

SOME people laughed at our idea about the spread of "influenza" to India. The following Bombay telegram will probably be of some interest to the unbelievers. 'Dr. Blaney, the city Coroner, writing to the *Times of India*, says that during the week his practice has increased enormously, and that during this short period he has treated probably 200 cases, all with symptoms closely resembling those of the influenza epidemic.' It is also stated that 275 pupils in Schools were absent through sickness, while 300 hands in the Hindustan Mill and large numbers in other mills were on the sick list, the general symptoms being fever, cough, and catarrh. Let our doctors look out.

UPON his elevation to the Bombay High Court Bench, the Hon. Justice Telang has resigned office as one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association. The members of the Association have passed a resolution recording the resignation with regret, and deciding to spend Rs. 750 in procuring his portrait, to be hung in the rooms of the Association. This is a mark of well-earned honor and esteem.

THE Address of the Commons, in reply to the Queen's Speech, has been voted after the rejection by large majorities of various amendments, including one by Mr. Robert Graham declaring it to be imperative that British representatives be authorised to discuss the eight hours labour question at the Berlin Conference. Mr. Bradlaugh opposed the limitation of hours, as it would drive British trade to foreign markets. Sir James Fergusson said that the Government had replied to the Emperor William's invitation in no unsympathetic spirit. We fail to see, however, how our Government can think of introducing a measure in India which is admittedly oppressive in European countries, and the effect of which both upon trade and the condition of labourers is bound to be baneful.

IN the House of Commons Mr. John Morley has given notice that Mr. Gladstone would move an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion of Monday last censuring the false charges, which were based upon calumny and forgery, against certain members and especially Mr. Parnell, and that, while being satisfied with the exposure, the House regrets the wrong, suffering, and loss caused through these acts of flagrant iniquity. Sir Charles Lewis has given notice on the other hand that if Mr. Gladstone's amendment is carried, he will move an addendum regretting that members of the House of Commons were implicated in the criminal plot, and condemning their conduct.

MR. GLADSTONE and Lord Tennyson had severe attacks of cold. We are glad to hear that both of them have recovered from its effects.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE for very natural reasons is one of the most ardent supporters of the Uncovenanters, and has given notice of a Parliamentary motion regarding their grievances due to the fall in the value of silver. It is stated that he has secured the first place for the 25th instant for his motion, and the vexed question will, we trust, be settled once for all. The silver question affects Indian interests in their most vital parts, and Parliament cannot have the heart to saddle us further.

BABU P. C. LAHA'S promised balloon ascent did not take place on Saturday last as there was not sufficient gas to fill the balloon. The mob got excited at the failure and disgraceful scenes of rioting followed, that might have ended seriously but for the prompt and discreet action of the Police.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes :—We have had an appeal made to us to help towards a settlement of claims for work done in connection with the *tamasha* on the *maidan* on the occasion of the recent Royal visit. We have simply no authority and no duty in the matter. But it does seem rather strange that there has not been a settlement of accounts for the work done. No doubt there are reasons for it, but the Committee should see that their accounts are properly and honestly settled. We have since been told that the objection is not to payment; but to exorbitant demands." The matter requires no other explanation or notice except this that the contractors have been and are being paid upon a proper settlement of accounts. If they expected to grow rich in a night as the saying goes, they must submit to be disabused by the Reception Committee.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Council held on Friday, the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the Burma Forest Act, 1881, was passed, and the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 (Printing Presses and Books) was postponed for a fortnight. Sir David Barbour introduced a bill to amend the Excise Act 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act 1878, and moved that it be taken into consideration on the 21st instant. It was hoped that the vexed Excise question would be dealt with in some satisfactory way. But that is not the object of the Bill. It only provides for a duty on Indian brewed beer not exceeding that charged on imported beer. This new tax is expected to yield from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 annually. We are afraid it is idle to take these questions piece-meal. One comprehensive and enlightened excise law for India is urgently needed, and the present opportunity might well have been improved upon for the purpose. The friends of Temperance in this country should seize this opportunity to urge their views on the question.

THE rumour that the Supreme Executive Council has determined to keep the Simla allowances intact is confirmed, though the travelling allowances will be somewhat cut down. It is notorious that people who have a few years full advantage of the allowances make money thereout, and go in for Government Securities, yea, Zemindaries in not a few instances. The inclemencies of the climate and forced residence away from one's family and home during the greater part of the year, added to the expense and inconvenience of constant "breaking up," would no doubt entitle the poorly paid clerks to some compensation. But it is inconceivable that a whole host of these clerks have to be taken up every year and brought down as regularly on the ground that establishments cannot be split up without great inconvenience. In the result, of course the allowance bills continue as large as ever, and the idle promises about cutting down expenditure are never realized. The secret of this "impossibility to split up" is that no *officer* would consent to be on the plains, and the establishments have naturally to be taken up in almost their entirety. If a Deputy Secretary or an under-Secretary of a particular department could be induced to forego a season of pleasure, the work of that department could be satisfactorily carried on in the plains, where judges, merchants, barristers and doctors do their work and do not complain. What we have repeatedly urged is that there is no objection to the Viceroy or the members of his Council going to the Hills for a few months, to keep up "administrative vigor"—an expression with which Lord Dufferin's Government made us familiar—but it is simply shameful to have the exodus scenes repeated year after year in all their grandeour. Let Government for one single year try the experiment of leaving behind these large establishments in charge of responsible departmental heads, and we are sure that work will not suffer and the expenses will be appreciably kept down.

A QUESTION intimately concerning the religious convictions of Hindus is now before the High Court for decision. It appears that Raja Jogendra Nath Rai of Nattore had, on the occasion of his mother's *Sradh*, set at liberty a bull in accordance with time-honored custom. This bull has been slaughtered by two Mahomedans named Hari Mundal and Madhu Mundal. One Ramesh Chunder Sanyal on behalf of his master, the Raja, prosecuted them under section 295 of the Indian Penal Code. The Subdivisional Magistrate of Nattore who had the trying of the case in discharging the accused observed :—

It has been held that the word "body" under Section 295 of the Penal Code, does not include animals' bodies (Full Bench ruling, Queen *vs.* Imam Ali, I. L. R., Allahabad, p. 150), and hence Section 295 does not apply to the present case. Nor, do I think, does the case come under the definition of mischief. To constitute an offence of mischief, the act done must be shown to have caused the destruction of some property, or some change in the property or situation of it diminishing its value or utility, or affecting it injuriously. Now it has been held that the bull was dedicated, and was at large, and was *nullius proprietas*, and therefore, in my opinion, incapable of being made the subject of mischief. For the same reason it was not property which is capable of being made the subject of criminal misappropriation or alienation (L R. VIII., 51, p. 318). No doubt the killing of such bull is simply an outrage on the religious feelings of Hindus, and specially of one which is dedicated, but the rulings cited above leave me no option but to discharge the accused.

The Advocate General moved Justices Norris and Macpherson on Monday last, for having the acquittal set aside and pointed out that the Deputy Magistrate's law is faulty. He quoted in opposition to the ruling of the High Court of Allahabad, one from the Punjab Chief Court, and though he was aware that a judgment of the Allahabad High Court was entitled to more consideration than that of the Punjab Court, yet it sufficed to show that there were opposite rulings on the subject. In his opinion the ruling of Sir John Edge was open to grave objections. He contended that the word "object" was used much more generally than the interpretation put on it by the Allahabad Full Bench. Further, he did not see why the throwing over of *saligram* should be considered an offence under the section, and the slaughter of a Brahmini bull should not. These bulls were dedicated to the gods and the public, and were not the property of nobody as the Magistrate seemed to think, because it had been held from the Privy Council downwards that idols had proprietory rights. Their lordships, after some discussion, came to the conclusion that the matter was of sufficient interest to require the issue of a rule in the terms asked for. They accordingly issued a rule, calling on the Magistrate to show cause, and also directed the records of the case to be called for. The results of the case will be looked forward with keen interest as the religion of the Hindus, who regard such a bull as an object of worship, veneration and sacredness, has been most want only dealt with.

THE Bombay Jute business is steadily looking down as in other parts of the country. The local Millowners' Association have called a meeting to consider the desirability of closing the mills about eight days monthly for a definite period, or until such time as the market improves. It was ascertained that there are now 40,000 bales of Indian yarn lying uncleared in China and Japan, in addition to unsold goods about the same quantity, and other goods now on the way there. Two or three local mills contemplate closing altogether for some time to come, the only alternative being to work at a loss. During the past fortnight not more than three or four thousand bales have changed hands, though sales from China were reported at 7,500 bales.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S visit to Jodhpur was attended with the usual festivities and the Prince responded to the toast in his honor in the following eloquent terms:—

I can assure your Highness that it has been the greatest pleasure for me to visit Jodhpore, a pleasure I have looked forward to ever since I landed in India, especially having heard so much of your Highness's State and of the hospitality for which it is famous. Nowhere during my tour have I been more heartily welcomed or more splendidly entertained, and nowhere have enjoyed myself more thoroughly than during my visit here. I am well aware that in former times the Marwars led the van of the Imperial Army in many a hard fought battle, and always distinguished themselves for their valour; and I am confident that they would again distinguish themselves and fight as bravely as of old if called upon to do so on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am aware how great a pleasure Sir Pertab Singh's visit to England as representing his Highness the Maharaja at the Jubilee festival, gave to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and how popular he made himself while there, and know how great will be Her Majesty's gratification to receive a letter from me actually from his home containing a description of my reception here, and an account of the loyal expressions which have been used by him on behalf of your Highness in proposing my health."

It is telegraphed from Bombay that after visiting Baroda, Wadhwan, Bhownugger, Verawul, and Junagadh, the Prince arrives at Bombay on the 22nd March, and stays there six days. A big cattle show is included in the Bombay programme.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught and family left Poona on Sunday before last for good. The troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee had a holiday turn out in walking order, and lined the roads. The line of route was decorated, and arches with "God Speed," "Farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught," "God Bless Them," had been erected and the troops and spectators cheered lustily as the Royal party passed. At the railway station their Royal Highnesses were profusely decorated with flowers, and some zenana girls sang the Royal Anthem. A deputation from the leading inhabitants read a farewell address, and it is proposed to place a memorial of the Duke's residence at Poona in the Albert Edward Institute. The United English and Scotch Freemasons also sent a deputation to bid the Duke farewell on behalf of the Masonic community. Their Royal Highnesses' departure from India, where they had obtained so strong a footing in the popular heart, will be universally regretted.

THE Cleaveland square scandals have not been last heard of apparently. Mr. Labouchere has charged Lord Salisbury and the Ministry in Parliament with attempting to screen the offenders, and some disgraceful scenes followed in the House, which ended by the Honorable member's suspension for a week. The telegram will speak for itself:

In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Labouchere brought forward his motion regarding the gross scandal in the administration of justice in the Cleveland-street case, and in doing so asserted that Lord Salisbury had privately warned a friend of Lord Somerset that a warrant of arrest had been issued against his lordship, thus enabling him to escape the law. Mr. Labouchere, therefore, demanded that a Committee of Inquiry be appointed. Sir Richard Webster refuted the charge of any connivance in the case on the part of the Government, and said that Lord Salisbury had informed Sir Deighton Probyn that a warrant of arrest against Lord Somerset was imminent, but that Sir Deighton Probyn never saw Lord Somerset afterwards. Mr. Labouchere declined to take Lord Salisbury's word, and was then ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, and refusing to do so, was warned and suspended. He reiterated the regret he felt that his conscience forbade him crediting Lord Salisbury's statement. Mr. Labouchere's remarks were followed by frantic applause from the Parnellite members.

A DINNER was given to Lord Harris week before last at the Northbrook Club, at which Lord Northbrook presided. The company included Lords Brassey, Ripon, Cross, Lawrence, and Derby, the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, and many Indians and other notables. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was also present, made a speech in which he said Government had been happily guided in their choice of Lord Harris as the new Governor of Bombay, as he was certain to command the confidence of the people, having thoroughly mastered Indian affairs during his long connection with the India Office. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that the Indians would heartily welcome Lord Harris. Lord Harris, in replying, said he had implicit confidence in the loyalty of India, whose people know that England has power to govern them, and will do so wisely and liberally. His Lordship said he was determined to fulfil the duty entrusted to him, and would do all in his power to further the prosperity of Bombay. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney held a brilliant reception at their residence in Kensington in honour of Lord Harris. There was a large assembly of English and Indian notables, including Ministers, Governors-General, and Governors. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir read an address to Lord Harris which was signed by most of the Indians in London. Lord Harris, replying, said that he felt very grateful for the address, but was unable to promise to fulfil the too flattering estimate therein formed of what he would be able to accomplish. He was confident that he would have the loyal assistance of the people of thePresidency he was going to govern, and was anxious to promote the rapid progress of education, thereby enhancing their loyalty. In conclusion, he said that he would leave for Bombay in true sympathy with the entire people of the Presidency.

OUR readers will no doubt have noticed the advertisement in our columns regarding Mansfield's Patent Oil-Gas Apparatus. Speaking in the interests of Mufussil Municipalities and of our noblemen and large zemindars we wonder why it has not as yet attracted any attention. The advertiser says that Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerji has got out an apparatus, and we learn that he has been lighting his house with gas made by it for the last week. There can, therefore, no longer be a doubt that the oil-gas apparatus is not one of those specious bubbles which are flaunted every now and then before the public, but a really useful invention. The price of the apparatus and fittings ranges from £16 to £730 according as the number of lights varies from 8 to 2,000. For working the apparatus no skilled labour is necessary; it can be managed by an ordinary labourer. We understand that if a number of municipal boards agree to give the patentees concessions for lighting their towns for ten years or more, they are willing to undertake lighting the towns at a charge of no more than is at present paid for lighting the towns with oil. It appears tb us that nothing could be more welcome to municipal bodies. As the thing is altogether new in this country the only drawback to its general introduction here is the difficulty of fixing the apparatus, and so adjusting its different parts as to put it into a working order. Raja Peary Mohun availed himself of the high professional skill of Mr. James Struth of the Wellington Mills, Serampore, in putting up the apparatus in his premises. The success he has achieved in the first instance is a guarantee that difficulties experienced elsewhere in putting the apparatus in a working order could be easily overcome.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Madras, 22nd February 1890.

THE event of the month is the monster meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall on Saturday the 15th. That memorable day was the brightest in the annals of Madras. Close upon ten thousand people—the local *Times*, an Anglo-Indian paper estimated the number at twelve thousand—gathered in response to the invitation of eight of Madras prominent citizens to approve by acclamation the memorial to the House of Commons. The mercantile class predominated. There were six platforms. The Hon. Mr. Sankara Nayar B. A. B. L, Vakil of the High Court, presided at one of the Tamil Meetings. Messrs. G Sabbraman Iyer. B.A. and M. Veeraraghava Chariar B.A., Editor and Manager of the *Hindu*; addressed the assembly in homely Tamil. Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu, the President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha,presided at the Telagu Meeting. Mr. Parthasarathy Naidu, editor of a Telagu paper, and an enthusiastic young man and Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu B. L, Vakil of the High Court and Standing Counsel, Madras, of the Congress, spoke in Telagu. A Mahomedan gentleman, ripe in years and judgment, exhorted in Hindustani his fellow Mahomedans to adhere to the National Congress. On the other side, in the same compound was the meeting in English where the cream of Madras public-spirited citizens conducted the proceedings. Mr. Jaggarao Pillay B.A. B. L., Vakil of the High Court, is one of the few learned scholars of Madras. His was the opening speech and an elaborate one it was. The speaker gave us a historical sketch. It is a matter of regret that no Madras paper contained a *verbatim* report of his speech. Rai Bahadur S. Subhraman Iyer C. I. E. cut an excellent figure while he insisted on the memorial being sent to the House of Parliament from every Indian village and hamlet. I may take this opportunity of repudiating a mistaken impression which prevailed sometime ago about this gentleman. He was our best nominated Councillor and was last year appointed to the post of Government Pleader—a post which was hithertofore never conferred on a Native lawyer. Somehow he was unable to attend the Allahabad Congress and from that time till December 1889 whispers low and loud were heard on all sides that Rai Bahadur S. Subhramaniyer had kicked the ladder through which he ascended to the pinnacle of fame. In short he was and is the accredited leader of the educated Natives. And one and all, his public movements were therefore watched with minute attention. I am happy there can *now* be no doubt of his adhesion to the national movement. His speech last Saturday is the surest testimony. Rev. Cobban of the London Mission who seconded Rai Bahadur S. Subhramaniyer is an acquisition to the Congress party. His eloquence and humour could not be turned to better advantage than it was on the 15th instant. In true Christian spirit he solicited his audience not to believe that there was one Englishman in India who was honestly against Indian Progress. But there were, he added, many misinformed Englishmen and for the matter of that several Indians also. Mr. Eardley Norton begged for subscriptions in aid of the Congress. This worthy son of a worthy father has thrown his heart and soul in the movement. On its behalf he neither spares time nor money. A more zealous advocate of the cause or a more sincere working member it is impossible to find in this part of India; all the more creditable because he belongs to the nationality of the ruled. Mr. Somasundra Chettiar, the grand old man of Madras presided. In his possession Madras is richly honored. Here is a gentleman, three score years and more, standing, to use his own words, on the border land of two generations—that is more enthusiastic than the youngest delegate to the Congress. He has ample means, and is a hereditory nobleman, by birth and education and would do honor to any civilised community on the face of the globe. In fine, all the success of the meeting is due to the indefatigable exertions of the Madras executive committee and the sooner Bombay and Bengal take a leaf out of Madras in this respect the better it would be for their reputation.

Considerable heart-burning is said to exist among the members of the Madras Civil Service owing to several supercessions of claims. It is widely believed even in well-informed circles that the Hon. H. E. Stokes, the senior Member of Council, is allowed to have his own way. The importation of Mr. Clougston from the office of Accountant-General to the Revenue Board passing over the claims of many of his seniors and like appointments have displeased the civilians. But the present Government of Madras is altogether a strong and good one. His Excellency the Governor is a polite and sensible nobleman and so the administrative wheels role on with apparent smoothness.

The latest sensational incident is the suspension of Mr. N. Viadianathu Iyer M. A., Lecturer of the Kumbha Konam College, for three months. The gravamen of the charge against him in the words of Government is:—"Vaidyanathu Iyer's offence so far as Government is concerned is that, instead of preferring to the regularly constituted authorities his complaint against the Settlement Department (which he a public servant charging another public servant with misconduct, should have known to be the proper course), he wrote to the papers and embellished his story with assertions and insinuations for which he had no foundation. His belief in the truth of the charges made is no excuse for his conduct. It is proved that the charge in the Valingiman case is absolutely baseless. At its worst the offence of Mr. Vaidyanathu consists in his writing two letters to the newspapers under his signature on the alleged malpracticises of the subordinate officers of the settlement department, notoriously a corrupt one. Firstly the enquiry into the complaint brought by Vaidyanathu was entrusted to an officer of the Settlement department itself. Secondly the enquiring officer rejected witnesses as they in his opinion "repeated the same story," a story which was unpalatable to him, as it incriminated his subordinates! The utmost that a wise and impartial administrator can see is that Mr. Vaidyanathu in his zeal for the reform of the Settlement Department was indiscreet and betrayed want of that prudence and discretion without which it is so difficult now-a-days to pull on well. And a mere warning couched in racy language would have answered the ends of justice. How many hard things did Mr. Philipha say in his review? And still what is the punishment awarded him! A late District officer in Salem issued blank warrants. Still the Madras Government patted him on the back. Another requested the formation of a temporary High Court, because he had no confidence in the existing one! Still he was not suspended. A third civilian of the Negapatham Sanyasi case notoriety wrote in his reports as many fabrications and exaggerations as in the English language could be conveniently formed, the Goverment said in so many words that he had conjured up conspirators where there was no conspiracy. Still he was honored by the Government till he retired on a handsome pension. And what are the antecedents of the present permanent Chief Secretary of the Madras Government? All who know of the Chengliput scandal know it too. Still he is now in hand and glove with Mr. Stokes, *toi distant* stoic administrator of Madras. And if you go to the pets of civilians who in spite of the worst misdemeanours are tolerated, you would realise the enormity of the punishment awarded to the lecturers of the Government College. I do not justify one wrong by another. While those who offend against official *morality* are every day let alone, either because they have friends in Council or because they offer other attractions. To suspend an honest and hardworking lecturer of a College because he wrote a strong line in a newspaper is the height of official perversity.

Mr. Johnston, the promoter of the scheme for the diffusion of cheap and wholesome literature, is here. A meeting was held in connection with it under the auspices of many influential gentlemen, European and Native, under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Stokes. Resolutions on the lines of those passed at Belvedere were recorded.

There was a great slaughter in the University Examinations, 22 per cent. passing in the matriculation and 17 per cent in the First Arts Examination. The scandal in the B. L. Examination is an unfortunate one. An Eurasian graduate on the staff of one of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, and holding a respectable Government office besides is said to have somehow obtained the question papers or copies thereof while under the custody of the Chairman of the Board. The whole Examination was invalidated and the examinees numbering more than a hundred were subjected to another test.

Though weeks have elapsed, the fraud remains unexposed. It is popularly believed that if the candidate had been less influentially connected or a pure Asiatic he would have been dealt with differently, As it is the whole thing is out of the public view, and no one is sure of what is transpiring in the matter and what turn it would take. The Government can, I think, be depended upon to award the dishonest *candidate* a punishment proportionate to the magnitude of his offence, to put a stop to further attempts of the kind in future.

Your contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* committed the other day an amusing mistake in noticing a "At Home Party" given by Mr. and Mrs Bliss. The *Mirror* locates Mr. Bliss in Bombay as a High Court Judge! Evidently Madras names are not well understood in Bengal. Mr. Bliss is a member of the Revenue Board at Madras and Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Extracts

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

(Eastern Daily Press.)

AN article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times* on the Indian Congress, from a Bombay correspondent, is worthy of serious consideration. At the outset we wish to say that we in no way agree with the principal conclusions at which the writer arrives. But the article is, on the whole, an able and impartial presentment of the problem how far the Native races of India should be allowed to rule themselves, and supplies a mass of information which is difficult of access to the English public. The writer holds the same views on one fundamental point which Lord Dufferin expressed some time ago at the Mansion House. "The recent gathering," he says, speaking of the Fifth Indian Congress, "illustrated in the most vivid manner the great fact —the most important fact of all for a student of Indian questions to remember—that not one but many races, not one but many nations inhabit the Indian peninsula. The term 'India' is apt to lead us all astray. It is nothing more than a geographical expression. Ethnologically speaking, there is no unity, but endless variety, from the Himalayas to the sea—no unity whatever save that the whole territory is under British rule. Not a single test of nationality is fulfilled." This is undeniably true. Not only is the population of India split up into Hindus and Mahomedans, but the Hindus are again divided into a variety of different sects, each and all inspired by feelings of religious hatred towards each other. It is doubtless correct to say that the "Buddhists, Brahmins, Sivaites, Vishnuvites, Lengayats, and Jains are all ready to fight against each other for their religious opinions, and yet ready to combine against the Mahomedans and the impure castes in case of any infringement of caste ceremonial law." But what of that? It seems to us that this fact is rather in favour of the theory of conceding a certain amount of power to the Native races than opposed to it. No one proposes to hand over the supreme administrative authority to the Natives; and certainly the circumstance of meeting together in a common assembly for common objects would tend rather to allay than to augment these petty jealousies and racial hatreds. Moreover, looking at the question from a political point of view it is obvious that the more divisious there are in a country the safer it becomes for the supreme governing power to delegate some of its functions. Where there is so much disunion, combination is impossible. Still less importance is to be attached to the argument that because the Natives are used to be governed, therefore they are utterly unfit to govern themselves. This was the stale objection which was brought against the earlier Reform Bill and how baseless it was the development of England since 1832 is a conclusive proof. We do not say that the Natives of India are as well qualified to govern themselves as the average Englishman of fifty years ago. But then, on the other hand, no one for a moment proposes that the same amount of the political power should be conceded them, as was granted by even the first Reform Bill.

But the Bombay correspondent is most interesting not when he is engaged in arguing against the advisability of allowing the Natives to have anything to do with the management of their own affairs, but when he devotes himself to pointing out the many reforms which he admits to be necessary in India. There is a number of what, for want of a better word, we must call petty grievances under which the Natives are suffering, and for the repeal of which the Congress loudly clamours. Foremost among these is the prohibition against Natives carrying arms without a license. It is not, it appears, so much the license to which exception is taken, but the grudging way in which it is granted. In a country such as India, which teems with wild and savage animals, this is no sentimental grievance, but a very practical hardship. Many a poor ryot has lost his life in the jungle because he was not allowed to carry a gun, and thus became an easy prey to the larger carnivora. Another demand put forward by the Congress is that the system of trial by Jury should be extended. Against this it is urged that the sense of public duty is so deficient that such a change would bring with it "frequent miscarriages of justice." Again, we urge that the only effective way to raise the "sense of public duty" is to place some responsibility in the hands of the people. But at the present moment, is the judicial system in India so absolutely flawless? Recent scandals seem to prove the contrary. Besides, when the judicial and executive branches are united, as they are in India, it is all but impossible to ensure absolute judicial impartiality. Montesquieu long ago pointed out that 'there is no liberty if the judicial power be not separated from the legislative and the executive.' Yet in India the duties of a Magistrate and Revenue Collector are frequently combined, as the writer of the article in the *Times* is bound to admit. All this is bad enough.

A FRANCO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

DURING the autumn of 1869 grand military manœuvres, under the personal supervision of William I., King of Prussia, and afterwards German Emperor, were successively held in three provinces of the North German Federal Union by the 11th, 2nd and 1st Prussian Army Crops. Attracted by circumstances of special interest, an unusually large number of foreign officers attended the manœuvres in question, with the express sanction of their respective Governments, and were entertained with cordial and splendid hospitality by the warrior-Monarch whose grandson now occupies the throne of Hohenzollerns. France was represented by a group of scientific officers, the most distinguished of whom was Colonel Stoffel, at the time Military Attache to the French Embassy at Berlin. This able and accomplished gentleman, for whom the venerable King entertained high professional esteem as well as warm personal regard, and who enjoyed Prince Bismarck's friendship—rarely accorded to one of his race—was an Alatian by birth, and possessed an absolute mastery of the German tongue. He had made a sedulous and exhaustive study of the Prussian army system during the interval between the Seven Day's War and the manœuvres above referred to, and had kept Napoleon III. and the French War Ministry thoroughly posted up with respect to every measure adopted by the Prussian military authorities, with a view to increasing the strength and efficiency of the national armaments. By his official superiors, and at the Court of the Tuileries, he was regarded as an alarmist—intelligent, but over-impressionable, conscientious, but unwittingly exaggerative. It did not suit the vain temper of the Emperor's counsellors to accept Colonel Stoffel's statements as the plain unvarnished truth, or seriously to incline their ears to his earnest and oft-reiterated warnings. His reports were, as a rule, glanced over, docketed, pigeon-holed, and forgotten. The wilful and persistent neglect with which they were slighted and ignored by those to whom they were addressed was conclusively demonstrated shortly after the fall of the Empire, when the Provisional Government took possession of the different public offices in Paris, and the new occupants of the War Ministry discovered a large collection of Colonel Stoffel's despatches, tied up in bundles and hidden away in a cupboard—among them several luminous reports, dealing with the incidents and lessons of the 1869 manœvures. These latter documents had never been read at all, save by their gallant and patriotic inditer; the seals of the envelopes in which they had been enclosed by him were unbroken. Had the unfortunate and ill-served Emperor become cognisant of the ominous facts recorded in those despatches, and taken to heart the grave monitions with which they teemed, it may be doubted whether he would have allowed himself to be persuaded by such men as Leboeuf and Gramont to plunge his country into a war, the calamities of which as far as France was concerned, were a foregone conclusion.

This same Colonel Stoffel, whose timely warnings were so culpably disregarded by his incompetent chiefs twenty years ago, has just completed a pamphelt of extraordinary interest, under the somewhat startling title "Concerning the Possibility of a Franco-German Alliance." In this brochure he seriously proposes to his fellow-countrymen as the only practicable solution of the ruinous European dead-lock in which France, as well as the other great Continental Powers, is actually involved, that they should free themselves from whatever entanglements they may have contracted with Russia, and enter into an alliance against the Muscovite Empire with Germany, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and "other States." This arrangement, however, by which, in Colonel Stoffel's opinion, the peace of Europe might be secured for many years to come, must be conditional on the restoration of Elsass-Lothringen to France. As matters now stand he points out no French Government can for a moment entertain the notion of a reconciliation or understanding, or, indeed, of the slightest "rapprochement," with Germany. By the German annexation of these territories in 1871, France would have only lost two provinces, and would have chiefly suffered through the humiliation thereby inflicted upon her "*amour propre*," but for the circumstances that her safety was endangered by the advancement of the German frontier which now runs above the crest of the Vosges range—that is to say, has been pushed forward considerably to the westward of Metz and Diedenhofen. Between that frontier and Paris—only a matter of twelve days' marching—there exists no natural obstacle by which the advance of an army can be stayed, while Berlin is forty days' march from the Vosges, and is moreover covered by several formidable lines of defence, among them the Rhine and the Elbe. "It is to be noted," adds Colonel Stoffel, "that in the event of another Franco German war the first great battle would necessarily be fought on the frontier. Hence it must be acknowledged that there can be no comparison between the dangers respectively incurred by the two countries. Were France to sustain the first heavy reverse, the German armies within a fortnight would be in position before Paris, before the defeated French forces could possibly have pulled themselves together. On the other hand, were the German troops vanquished in the first general action, the victorious French army would have to march for six weeks before it could reach Berlin, forcing on its way the Rhine and Elbe lines, the resistance offered by which would give Germany ample time to reorganise her beaten hosts. Thus France, protected before 1870 by the two defensive lines of the Rhine and the Vosges, is now practically open to invasion from the eastward, whereas Germany is encamped in great strength within a few days' march of Paris." In fact, the fate of France may be said to depend upon the issue of a single engagement on her eastern frontier. Her position, compared with that of Germany, is one of such inferiority as cannot but be profoundly humiliating to a great nation. Though circumstances compel her just now to endure that inferiority, she does not acquiesce in it, nor ever will; for, Colonel Stoffel observes, "it is not for fifty years—as Moltke said after the war—that Germany must stand to her arms to defend her conquests, but for an unlimited period of time."

In recommending a Franco-German Alliance to the earnest consideration of both the countries chiefly interested therein, Colonel Stoffel appears to be actuated not only by a laudable desire to pave the way for a general disarmament, but by a deeply seated conviction that the civilised nations of Europe are one and all menaced by a great danger, arising from Russia, which peril, as he believes, can only be averted by the formation of an anti-Muscovite League, to be initiated by France and Germany in concert, and subsequently joined by the "other Powers" above alluded to. Upon this topic the Colonel waxes eloquent. "It requires," he writes, "no great amount of prescience to foresee that Russia, sooner or later, will seize on the Danubian provinces. When she shall have done so she will hold Europe in her grip between the Baltic and the Greek Archipelago, and her position, protected by those two seas, cannot be turned. Having at her disposal the seafaring populations of the Ægean Islands, she would soon push her way up the Adriatic to Trieste, aided by the Slavs of Montenegro, the Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Illyria. Let Russia, then, but be ruled by a Conqueror-Czar, and how could the disunited Western peoples resist the tremendous impact of the Slav race? There would be a war of barbarism against civilisation, and the First Napoleon's prophecy, that Europe would one day become Cossack or Republican, might be realised. The Franco-German Alliance would obviate this dreadful contingency, inasmuch as by its very strength, it would secure the co-operation of all the States directly interested in checking the ambitious designs of Russia. Such an alliance would be the League of European civilisation and liberty." Colonel Stoffel's frank and uncompromising denunciation of Russia as the common enemy of all civilised Western nations, is the most striking feature of his powerful pamphlet, and can hardly fail to elicit a storm of protest from the philo-Russian party in France, aptly described by him as consisting of ignorant or deluded persons, who believe in the friendship of the Russian nation, not because they really sympa-

thise with the Slavs, but because they are drawn towards them temporarily by the community of hatred which animates the two enemies of one and the same Power. France, however, he admits, must attach herself to all Germany's foes, and particularly to Russia, as long as she shall remain at the disadvantage imposed upon her by her territorial bereavement. If Germany will restore to her Elsass Lothringen, she for her part will aid Germany to checkmate Russia, and to set the example of disarmament. Colonel Stoffel offers no other compensation than this to the Fatherland for the renunciation of two flourishing provinces, and of an incomparable strategic frontier. Nor does he take into account the unforgiving character of his fellow-countrymen, which, being justly appreciated by the German people, is the chief obstacle to any important concession on their part. That the pamphlet advocating a Franco-German alliance, on the terms propounded by its author, will give rise to a lively and protracted controversy we do not doubt. It can scarcely be expected to yield any more solid and enduring result.

HYDRABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The report of the Hydrabad Chloroform Commission, which has now been published, is not very long, and is very interesting. The experiments of the Sub-Committee, together with the first 28 performed by the Committee, form a total number of 480, and are divided into seven sections. Two hundred and sixty-eight dogs and 31 monkeys were killed outright, and 86 dogs and 39 monkeys were subjected to artificial respiration at varying intervals after the natural respiration had been arrested with chloroform. The animals which were killed had chloroform administered to them in every possible way and under every conceivable condition. A large number of dogs were killed just as they were caught in the bazaars; others at various intervals after having heavy meals of meat or farinaceous food or fat; others fasting; others after the administration of Liebig's extract of meat, coffee, rectified spirits of wine, or ammonia. Most of these animals were healthy, but some of them had cardiac disease, and in many the heart and other organs were rendered fatty by the previous administration of phosphorous. In a large number of cases morphine, strychnine, and atropine, singly and in combination, were given by subcutaneous injection at intervals before the inhalation was begun. Chloroform was given with and without inhalers; in the vertical and recumbent positions; in glass and wooden boxes; in large and small doses; by being pumped into the trachea with bellows; and in fact in every way that could suggest itself to the Commission. The results in one respect are uniform. In every case where chloroform was pushed the respiration stopped before the heart.

The object of the inquiry having been to verify or refute the opinion that if chloroform is properly given it has no injurious or dangerous effect on the heart, it will be satisfactory to quote here the following:

Practical conclusions which the Commission think may fairly be deduced from the experiments recorded in their report:—

I. The recumbent position on the back and absolute freedom of respiration are essential.

II If during an operation the recumbent position on the back cannot, from any cause, be maintained during chloroform administration, the utmost attention to the respiration is necessary to prevent asphyxia or an overdose. If there is any doubt whatever about the state of respiration, the patient should be at once restored to the recumbent position on the back.

III. To ensure absolute freedom of respiration, tight clothing of every kind either on the neck, chest, or abdomen is to be strictly avoided; and no assistants or bystanders should be allowed to exert pressure on any part of the patient's thorax or abdomen, even though the patient be struggling violently. If struggling does occur, it is always possible to hold the patient down by pressure on the shoulders, pelvis, or legs without doing anything which can by any possibility interfere with the free movements of respiration.

IV. An apparatus is not essential, and ought not to be used as, being made to fit the face, it must tend to produce a certain amount of asphyxia. Moreover, it is apt to take up part of the attention which is required elsewhere. In short, no matter how it is made, it introduces an element of danger into the administration. A convenient form of inhaler is an open cone or cap with a little absorbent cotton inside at the apex.

V At the commencement of inhalation care should be taken, by not holding the cap too close over the mouth and nose, to avoid exciting struggling, or holding the breath. If struggling or holding the breath do occur, great care is necessary to avoid an over-dose during the deep inspirations which follow. When quiet breathing is ensured as the patient begins to go over, there is no reason why the inhaler should not be applied close to the face; and all that is then necessary is to watch the cornea and to see that the respiration is not interfered with.

VI. In children crying ensures free admission of choloroform into the lungs; but as struggling and holding the breath can hardly be avoided, and one or two whiffs of chloroform may be sufficient to produce complete insensibility, they should always be allowed to inhale a little fresh air during the first deep inspirations which follow. In any struggling persons, but especially in children, it is essential to remove the inhaler after the first or second deep inspiration as enough chloroform may have been inhaled to produce deep anæsthesia, and this may only appear or may deepen after the chloroform is stopped. Struggling is best avoided in adults by making them blow out hard after each inspiration during the inhalation.

VII. The patient is as a rule anæsthetised and ready for the operation to be commenced when unconscious winking is no longer produced by touching the surface of the eye with the tip of the finger. The anæsthetic should never under any circumstances be pushed till the respiration stops; but when once the cornea is insensitive the patient should be kept gently under by occasional inhalations, and not be allowed to come out and renew the stage of struggling and resistance.

VIII. As a rule no operation should be commenced until the patient is fully under the influence of the anæsthetic, so as to avoid all chance of death from surgical shock or fright.

IX. The administrator should be guided as to the effect entirely by the respiration. His only object, while producing anæsthesia, is to see that the respiration is not interfered with

X. If possible, the patient's chest and abdomen should be exposed during the chloroform inhalation, so that the respiratory movements can be seen by the administrator. If anything interferes with the respiration, in any way, however slightly, even if this occurs at the very commencement of the administration; if the breath is held, or if there is stertor, the inhalation should be stopped until the breathing is natural again. This may sometimes create delay and inconvenience with inexperienced administrators, but experience will make any administrator so familiar with the respiratory functions under chloroform that he will in a short time know almost by intuition whether anything is going wrong and be able to put it right whithout delay before any danger arises.

XI. If the breathing becomes embarrassed, the lower jaw should be pulled, or pushed from behind the angles, forward, so that the lower teeth protrude in front of the upper. This raises the epiglottis and frees the larynx. At the same time it is well to assist the respiration artificially until the embarrassment passes off.

XII. If by any accident the respiration stops, artificial respiration should be commenced at once, while an assistant lowers the head and draws forward the tongue with catchforceps, by Howard's method, assisted by compression and relaxation of the thoracic walls. Artificial respiration should be continued until there is no doubt whatever that natural respiration is completely re-established.

XIII. A small dose of morphia may be injected subcutaneously before chloroform inhalation, as it helps to keep the patient in a state of anæsthesia in prolonged operations. There is nothing to show that atropine does any good in connection with the administration of chloroform, and it may do a very great deal of harm.

XIV. Alcohol may be given with advantage before operations under chloroform, provided it does not cause excitement, and merely has the effect of giving a patient confidence and steadying the circulation.

The Commission has no doubt whatever that, if the above rules be followed, chloroform may be given in any case requiring an operation with perfect ease and absolute safety, so as to do good without the risk of evil.

Subjoined are the remarks of the Commission on the deaths by misadventure which occurred among the hapless subjects of experment:—

The notes of the cases of accidental deaths that occurred during our experiments have been left among the other notes in the position in which each occurrence took place and they can be readily found by a reference to the index. The fatal result was brought about either by neglecting to watch the condition of the respiration during or after the administration of chloroform, especially while the carotid artery was being exposed, or from a reckless administration of chloform in the endeavour to check or prevent struggles. In all the cases of accidental death the usual chloroformist was absent, and no one was attending to the chloform. The notes would have been more complete if some one could have watched the condition of the animal and noted the gradual but unheeded cessation of respiration without calling attention to it. As it is, one has to be content with the remark that the breathing was noticed to have stopped at some particular time, but there is nothing to throw any light upon the condition during the important period that immediately preceded this discovery. A similar hiatus appears in the account of accidental deaths in the human subject, and is unavoidable. These cases are probably identical with the instances referred to by Snow, "in which animals died in a sudden and what was thought unaccountable manner, while chloroform was given to prevent the pain and struggles which would be occasioned by physiological experiments." The death was not really sudden, but only rapid, and the result of reckless administration of concentrated vapour in the first instance, and careless neglect of the condition of the respiration in the second. There is no evidence whatever that a single one of them was due to paralysis or sudden stoppage of the heart, as Snow assumes to have been the case. These cases are of themselves quite sufficient to show that animals are just as liable to death from the careless administration of chloroform as human beings; and the accidental deaths which occurred during the experiments of the Commission afford the best possible proof that the effects of chloroform are indentical in the lower animals and in the human subject. The statement so frequently made that dogs are more resistant to chloroform than human beings is entirely incorrect.—*Englishman.*

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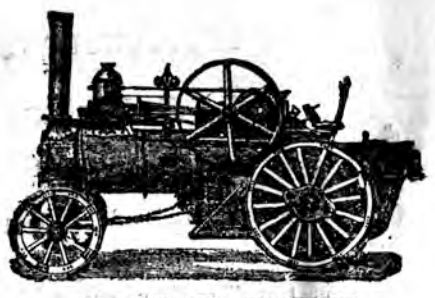

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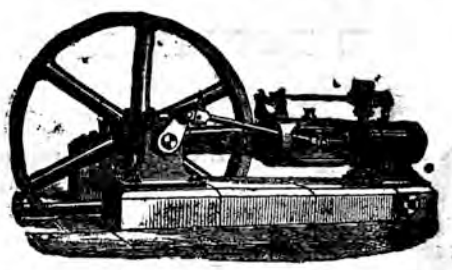
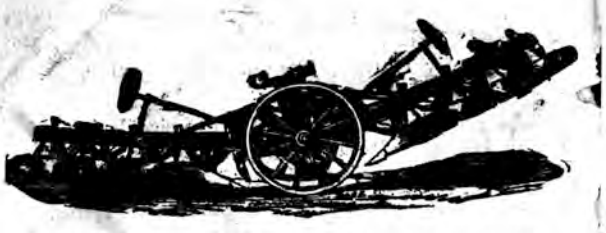


FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE



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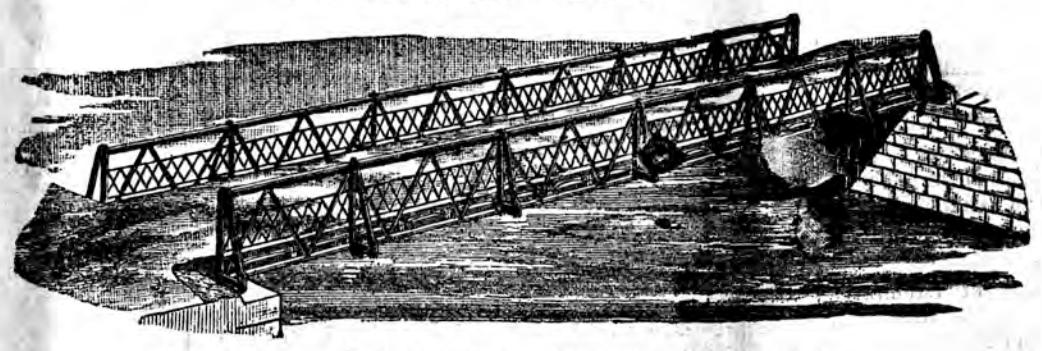

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Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 26, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr Nilkanto Sircar, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Beerbhoom.

Mr W C Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Mr E W Collin, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W C Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr D B Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is allowed furlough for nine and a half months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th instant.

Mr F W Duke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Narail sub-division of the district of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr A W B Power, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is allowed furlough for seven months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr W D Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr B G Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for eight months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st March 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Posford, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for nine months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr S J Douglas, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

Mr A A Wace, Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed furlough for eight months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th March 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R M Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr A A Wace, or until further orders.

Mr H Beveridge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 *(b)* of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th proximo.

Mr C A Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr F W Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore, during the during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr F E Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two and a half months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr C Johnston, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kandi, Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to Gya, and appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad sub-division of that district.

Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr J F Bradbury, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th instant, vice Mr J R Hallett, retired.

Mr A W Mackie, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, with effect from the 20th instant, vice Mr J F Bradbury.

Mr C S Bayley, substantive *pro tempore* Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th instant, vice Mr A W Mackie, but will continue to be seconded.

Mr S J Douglas, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 20th instant, vice Mr C S Bayley.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for one day, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th October 1889.

Mr F H Barrow, Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr C A Radice, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Tipperah.

Mr B De, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khoolna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th instant, vice Mr D B Allen, on furlough.

POLICE.—Mr A R G Hampton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Serajgunge in Pubna.

Mr R F Guise, District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna, is transferred to Balasore.

Mr O S Stack, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is allowed special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A H Giles, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr O, Stack, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—Munshi Hadi Ali Khan, Special Sub-Registrar Gya, was on leave from the 9th to the 15th September 1889, both days inclusive, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Moulvie Fazalullah, Rural Sub-Registrar, Jehanabad, Gya acted as Special Sub-Registrar Gya, from the 13th to the 15th September 1889, both days inclusive, vice Munshi Hadi Ali Khan, on leave.

Baboo Bepin Behary Sircar, who was under orders, dated the 20th August 1888, appointed on probation for six months to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that apointment.

Moulvie Syed Abdur Raub, Special Sub-Registrar, Burrisal, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Bogar.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed Hossein, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Burrisal, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Abhilash Chandra Mukerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench of Chittagong, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Umesh Chandra Sen, Assistant Surgeon, Babu Umesh Chandra Sen, Zemindar, Babu Mahendra Lal Das, B L, Moulvie Raizuddin, B L, Munshi Khoirati Meah, Haji Abdool Maloom, Rev J A DeCruze.

In the notification of the 15th instant, appointing Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, B L, to act as a Munsif in the district of Gya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Ananta Ram Ghose or until further orders, for Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee read Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.

Babu Satkari Haldar, B L, Officiating Munsif of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Moorshedabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Nagendra Nath Dhur, substantive pro tempore Munsif of Moradnugger, in the district of Tipperah, on leave, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Nikunja Behari Roy, Officiating Munsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Tipperah to be ordinarily stationed at Moradnugger, but to continue in his present appointment, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Joy Gopal Singha, or until further orders.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Moradnugger, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Nikunja Behari Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Chandra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, now on deputation at Azimgunge, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Azimgunge Munsifi.

In supersession of the order of the 5th instant, Babu Janoki Nath Dutt, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station.

Babu Janoki Nath Dutt is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Burdwan Munsifi.

Babu Sham Kishore Bose, Munsif of Burdwan, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Seebgunge.

Babu Sham Kishore Bose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Seebgunge Munsifi.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Gupta, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Seebgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sham Kishore Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Hari Narain Roy, Munsif of Seebgunge, in the district of Rajshahye, on furlough, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad.

Babu Latu Behari Bose, Officiating Munsif of Maldah, in the district of Rajshahye, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Hari Narain Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, Munsif of Jehanabad, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Beerbhoom, is transferred temporarily to Bankoorah.

Moulvie Mahmud-ul-Nabi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Moorshedabad, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Jagan Nath Sahoy, Officiating Munsif of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvie Fuzla Kareem, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chota Nagpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Ranchi, during the absence, on leave, of Syed Abdul Aziz, or until further orders.

Grant of leave to Munsifs Babu Bishnu Pada Chatterjee, MA, BL, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh to be ordinarily stationed at Netrokona, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, or until further orders.

Babu Kali Nath Dhar, Munsif of Azimgunge, in the district of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under article 389 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd March 1890, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Syed Abdul Aziz, Munsif of Ranchi, in Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for thirty-three days, viz, one month under articles 307 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, Munsif of Netrokona, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days, viz, fifteen days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 2nd March 1890, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Raj Narayan Chuckerbatty, Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for twenty days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on 21st December 1889.

Advertisements.

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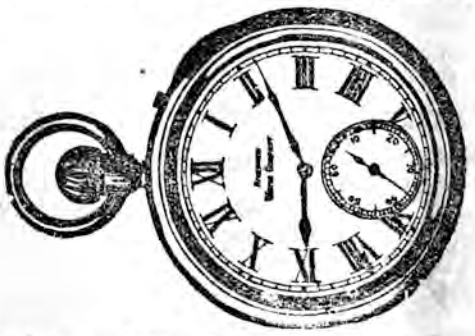

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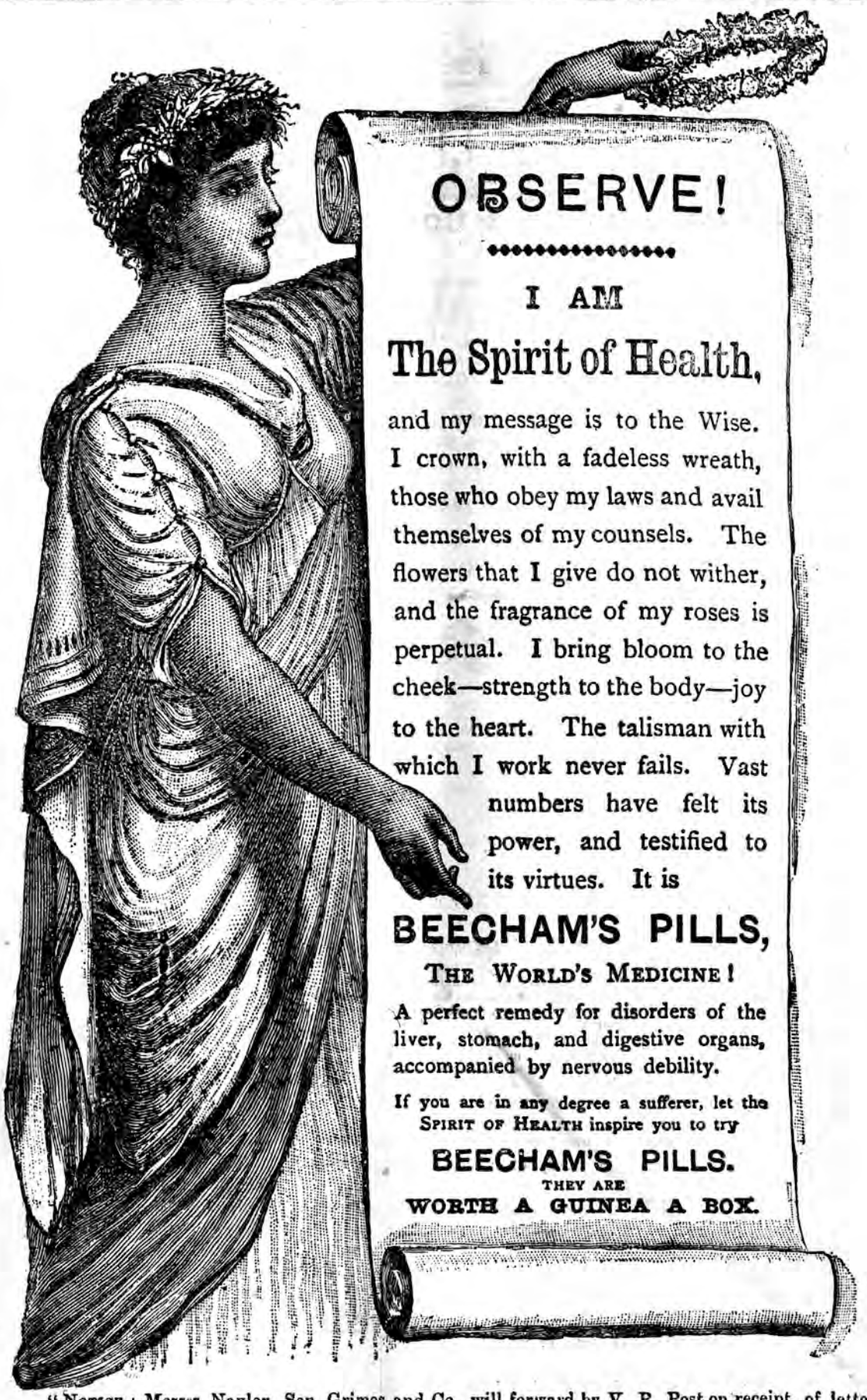
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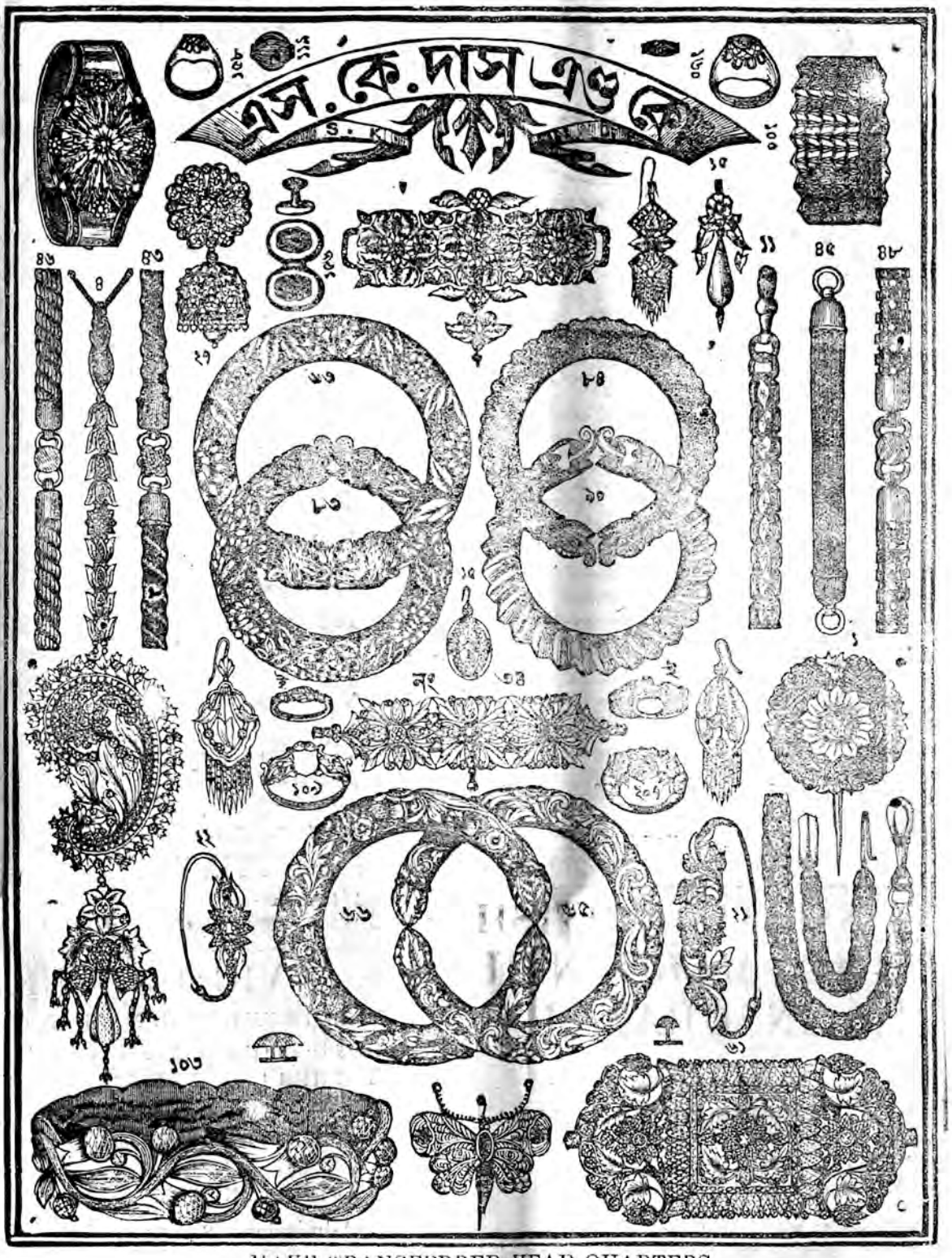

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BISSO NUTH LAW & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, G.C.M.G. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

CHAMPAGNE.		Per doz. Qts. Rs.	A.
Pommery and Greno	Nett	70	0
Heidsieck&Co's "Dry Monopole"	Nett	65	0
Giesler's XXX	Nett	55	0
Jules Mumm & Co.	Nett	50	0
Ruinart's	Nett	52	0
Theophile Roderer	Nett	45	0
Perrier Jonet & Co.'s Sillery Mousseux	Nett	45	0
Ditto first quality	Nett	56	0
Ditto Extra dry	Nett	65	0
Ditto Reserve Cuvee	Nett	65	0
Maxsutaine-Reims, sec. in half pt.	Nett	12	0

Pints of the above at Rs. 4 extra per 2 Dozen Case.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND BURGUNDY.		Pts.	Qts.
Hinckel and Winckler's Nonpareil Moselle	Nett	48 0	26 0
Hankey Bannister&Co,'s do.	Nett	48 0	26 0
Sparkling Burgundy, very choice		60 0	32 0

BRANDY.		p. doz. Rs.	A.	p. bot. Rs.	A.
Genuine Extra Old Pale Brandy, particularly recommended as the best imported	nett	9	0		
Peach Brandy	nett	8	0		
Apricot do	nett	9	0		
Peg do	nett	24	0		
Do. do in Flask	nett			1	4
Exshaw's No. 1	nett	44	0	3	12
Do. ,, 2	nett	26	0	2	4
Hankey Bannister and Co.'s Liqueur	nett	70	0	6	0
Hennessey's *	nett	35	8	3	0
Do. * *	nett	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	nett	42	0	3	8
Do. V. O.	nett	62	0	5	4
Do. S. O.	nett	66	0	5	12
Martell's *	nett	35	8	3	0
Do. * *	nett	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	nett	42	0	3	8
J. D. H. Mounie & Co.'s Vine Leaf *	nett	32	0	2	12
Do. do. * *	nett	36	0	3	0
Do. do.* * *	nett	37	0	3	6
Beehive	nett	26	0	2	4
Anaconda Brandy, Orange Liqueur	nett			7	0
Ginger Brandy	nett	27	0	2	8

SAINT-RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE,

STRENGTHENING & DIGESTIVE.

This Wine is an invigorating tonic, of most delicious taste, and more efficacious for convalescent and debilitated persons than iron or quinine. It is a sovereign remedy in cases of gastric debility, and anæmia. *Nett Rs. 3 per bottle.*

GINGER & ORANGE WINE.		
Crabbie's Ginger Wine	per doz.	20 0
Orange Wine		26 0

WHISKEY.			
Greenseal		27	0 ,,
Crawford	nett	26	0 ,,
Vaughan Jones & Co., C.I.G.	nett	25	0 ,,
Glenfalloch	nett	24	0 ,,
Peat Moor	nett	25	0 ,,
Glen (8 years old)	nett	28	0 ,,
Bonnie Dundee	nett	25	0 ,,
Montrose	nett	24	0 ,,
Royal Glenlivet (special reserve)	nett	27	0 ,,
Thistle Blend	nett	24	0 ,,
Lorne	nett	25	0 ,,
Do. in Flask	nett	0	10 each.
Cockburn	nett	27	0 doz.
Do. Campbell	nett	30	0 ,,
Mountain Dew	nett	27	0 ,,
Lochnagar Royal	nett	25	0 ,,
McGavin's Lightning Brand	nett	30	0 ,,
Finest Old Highland Malt (guaranteed) 5 years old		30	0 ,,
Do. do do. 7 years old		33	0 ,,
Liqueur		34	0 ,,
Carlton gold medal	nett	41	0 ,,
Hankey Bannister & Co., old choice, clean and delicate		36	0 ,,
Kinahan's L. L. (Irish)	nett	24	0 ,,
Jameson's * do.		36	0 ,,
Do. * * * do.		40	0 ,,

10 per cent discount except on articles marked nett.

BISSONAUTH LAW CO.,
2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA. 215

HAROLD & CO., "THE CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT" CALCUTTA

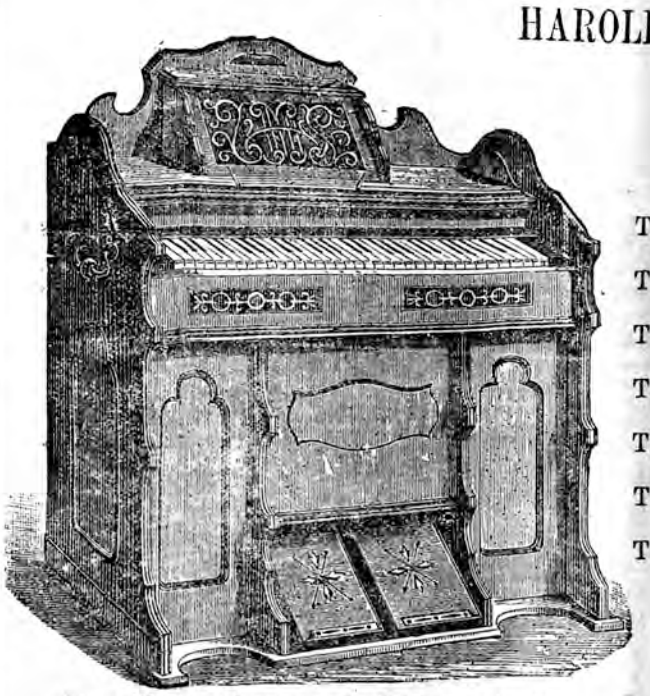
By Special Appointment to

His Excellency The Viceroy. H. E The Commander-in-chief.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

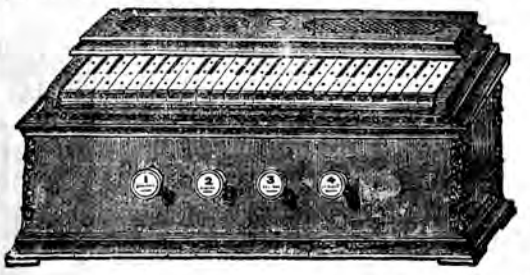
HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N W. P. and CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

HAROLD & CO'S HARMONIUMS



			Rs.
The "Harmonino,	4 octs.	cash ...	90
The "Students'" Harmonium	5 octs.		120
The "Cottage"	Do	do	160
The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
The Double Diapason	Do	do	550

For illustrations and full particulars, see our catalogue which may be had, post-free.



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3 octaves, 4 stops cash ... Rs. 125
3½ Do Do „ ... „ 150

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From Rs. 40 to Rs. 95.

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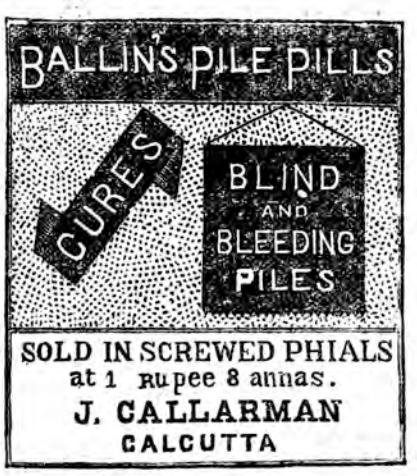
CALCUTTA. 169



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Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

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Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0

18 a bottle